Really learn Phiasal Verbs eas



Do you have problems with phrasal verbs?

Then focus on the ones you really need to know!

# Really learn O phrasal verbs

# really works in these six easy steps

- **Study** examples of each verb as it's really used.
- Check that you understand the meaning and the grammar.
- **Practise** using each verb in the exercises and check your answers.
- Build your vocabulary with related words, synonyms and opposites.
- Revise groups of verbs and test what you have learned using the 10 Review pages.
- Get it right Check meanings, extra grammar tips and answers to exercises in the handy Key.

**REALLY LEARN 100 Phrasal Verbs** for the verbs you *really* need to know.

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Review exercises and key

Between pages 50 and 51

# **HOW TO ... REALLY LEARN PHRASAL VERBS**

This book covers 100 of the most frequent and useful phrasal verbs in English, with their main meanings. You may find that a phrasal verb has other meanings that are not covered in this book, but our aim is to give you what you need to master the phrasal verbs that you need in everyday English.

The phrasal verbs in this book are arranged in alphabetical order according to the particles, so that look after comes before bring up, but you can do the pages in any order, as each page deals with a separate verb. There are also ten revision pages, which bring together verbs that have been covered in the other pages.

The TITLE of each page shows you the general form of the phrasal verb. This already gives you some grammatical information - notice how this particular verb can be used both with and without an object, and how the object must be 'somebody' (i.e. a person).

#### WAKE UP; WAKE somebody UP

**STUDY** is a very important section, which you should read carefully. These sentences show you what context the phrasal verb is usually used in and the most common ways it is used. All possible grammar patterns are shown in this section. You should keep referring back to this section to help you complete the other sections.

#### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- · He's always in a bad mood when he wakes up.
- Please try not to wake the baby up. I've only just got him to sleep.
- Sh! You'll wake up the whole family if you don't keep quiet.
- Will you wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow, please?
- We were woken up by the sound of breaking glass.

#### CHECK

#### MEANING

Remember to look back at the example sentences to help you work out the meaning from context.

#### **GRAMMAR**

In this section you must decide which of the sentences are grammatically correct. This will show you which grammar patterns are possible with the phrasal verb. Remember, all the possible grammar patterns are used in the **STUDY** section. In this section you can circle the answers or use a tick  $(\checkmark)$  or a cross (X).

#### GHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

What is the opposite of wake up? Choose one answer.

a) get out of bed b) lie down c) go to sleep

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She woke up.
- b) She woke her father up.
- c) She woke up her father.
- d) She woke him up.
- e) She woke up him.



Make sure you check your answers to the MEANING and GRAMMAR exercises before you move on to the **PRACTISE** section.

In the **PRACTISE** section, there are one or two exercises that enable you to practise using what you have learned and that get you using the phrasal verb in a natural way. If you have difficulty, look back at the **STUDY** and the **CHECK** sections to help you. Again, you should check your answers carefully after you have completed the tasks.

#### PRACTISE

- | Respond to the following in an appropriate way, using the verb wake up or wake somebody up in each case:
  - a) Did you sleep well last night?

No, I ...... **b)** Is Dad still in bed?

Yes Don't

- 2 Are the following sentences grammatically correct? Correct any errors that you find.
  - a) It's 8 o'clock. Shall I wake Sarah up now?
  - b) Why do you always wake up me when you come home? Can't you be quieter?
  - c) She was waked up three times during the night by the noise outside.

Now check your answers by looking at wake up; wake sb up on p. 101.

The **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY** section gives extra information about the phrasal verb if it is important or particularly useful. For **WAKE UP** you are given information on *RELATED WORDS*. This tells you if there is a noun or an adjective that is derived from the phrasal verb.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### RELATED WORDS

adjective: wake-up (This is only used before a noun.)

A telephone call that is intended to wake you up is a wake-up call.

Other information that you will find in this section on other pages includes:

#### OTHER MEANINGS:

This tells you if the phrasal verb can be used with a related meaning or another common meaning that will be useful for you.

# SYNONYMS:

This shows you common phrasal verbs or single-word verbs that are used with the same meaning.

# OPPOSITES:

This tells you if there is a phrasal verb that is used with the opposite meaning.

# SIMILAR VERBS:

This tells you about other phrasal verbs that are similar in meaning or in use.

# REVIEW PAGES

These pages in the middle of the book look at the meanings of some of the particles used with phrasal verbs and help you test your knowledge of the verbs you have

# **COME ACROSS** somebody or something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- While she was cleaning, she came across a pair of gold earrings.
- I've never come across anything like this before. What is it?
- Whose book is this? I came across it in a drawer.
- She is the most difficult woman I have ever come across.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

I Complete the meaning of come across somebody or something by putting the words below into the correct place:

chance	planned	meet	
to find or	•	somebody or something by	,
without h	naving	or thought about it	

# 2 If you come across a book in a bookshop, which of the following might be true?

- a) You didn't know it was there.
- b) Your teacher had told you to go to the bookshop and buy it.

#### **GRAMMAR**

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She came a book across.
- b) She came across a book.
- c) She came it across.
- d) She came across it.

Now check your answers by looking at come across sb/sth on p. 102.

# PRACTISE

There is one grammatical error in each of the following sentences. Can you find and correct it?

- a) Did you came across anything interesting during your investigation?
- b) This is an unusual book. My father came it across in the library.
- c) This is a recipe that I came across it in a French dictionary of cooking.
- d) James is the strangest person I've ever coming across!
- e) Have you come a girl across called Maisy White on your course?

Now check your answers by looking at come across sb/sth on p. 102.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# SYNONYMS

The verb **come across somebody** can be replaced by **bump into somebody**, meaning 'to meet somebody by chance':

Came across humbed into an old school friend the other day in a hookshop



# **LOOK AFTER** somebody, something or yourself

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She found that looking after two young children on her own was not easy.
- Who's looking after the apartment while Amy and Ben are away?
- That bike was expensive. You should look after it.
- He was sixteen, and he felt that he was old enough to look after himself.
- My sister is still very ill and is being looked after by our parents.

# Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best answer to complete each part of this meaning of look after somebody or something:

a) not alone b) dry c) safe d) happy

appy **e)** in good condition

If you look after somebody you make sure that they are.....

If you look after something you make sure that it is.....

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I looked my brother after.
- b) I looked after my brother.
- c) I looked him after.
- d) I looked after him.
- e) My brother was looked after.

Now check your answers by looking at look after sb/sth/yourself on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of look after and one of the objects below:

himself him children your clothes

- a) When he was in hospital, the nurses wery well.
- b) Stop worrying about Tom! He's quite old enough to
- c) You can always ask Kath to babysit. She loves
- d) Your new coat is dirty already! I wish you would ......

Now check your answers by looking at look after sb/sth/yourself on p. 106.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **SYNONYMS**

Care for and take care of mean the same as look after. Care for is more formal. Look after is used more in British English and take care of in American English.

She has a new job. caring for elderly patients

# TAKE AFTER somebody

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- | take after my mother in looks, but people say I've got my father's character.
- He's very musical. He takes after his grandfather in that respect.
- Who do you take after your mother or your father?
- Jack doesn't take after his father at all.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

To take after somebody means 'to look like or behave like an older member of your family'. Which of these people can you take after?

- a) your son
- **b)** your father
- c) your younger sister
- d) your grandmother
- e) your aunt
- f) your friend

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He takes his mother after.
- b) He takes after his mother.
- c) He takes her after.
- d) He takes after her.
- e) He is taken after.

Now check your answers by looking at take after sb on p. 108.

# PRACTISE

I Match the	e two ha	alves to	make	complete	sentences
-------------	----------	----------	------	----------	-----------

- a) I take after my mother
- i) as we are both very impatient.
- b) I don't think I take after
- ii) because I've got green eyes like her.
- c) I am told I take after my father
- iii) but I don't think we are very similar.
- d) My father and I both love climbing
- iv) my mother or my father.
- e) I must take after my grandfather
- v) so I take after him in that respect.
- <sup>2</sup> Who do <u>you</u> take after? Write some sentences about yourself, using the verb take after. Use the complete sentences from the last exercise as examples to follow.

Now check your answers by looking at take after sb on p. 108.

# GIVE something AWAY

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I can't believe you just gave those tickets away!
- The magazine is giving away six luxury holidays this month.
- The old computer still works. Shall we sell it or give it away?
- Over one million dollars has been given away since the TV show began.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### **MEANING**

Use one of the phrases below to complete the explanation of this meaning of give something away:

to give something to somebody ...

- a) because it is old and broken
- b) in exchange for something else
- c) as a gift

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She gave her clothes away.
- b) She gave away her clothes.
- c) She gave them away.
- **d)** She gave away them.
- e) They were given away.

Now check your answers by looking at give sth away on p. 104.

# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of give something away and one of the words or phrases below:

his	old car	all his money	everything	them	the rest	
a)	Dave has d	ecided to		to	charity.	
b)	Do you wa	nt one of these	bananas? They	were		
	free at the	market.				
		of spare tickets, s				
d)	He's very g	enerous - he		whe	en he bought	the new one
e)	I don't need	d this stuff. I've o	lecided to			

Now check your answers by looking at give sth away on p. 104.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a giveaway

We're offering 15 lucky readers five CDs in our great CD giveaway. adjective: give-away (This is only used before a noun.)



# **PUT** something **AWAY**

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- When the bell rang, the students quickly put their books away.
- He always puts away his toys when he's finished playing with them.
- | carefully folded all my winter clothes and put them away in the cupboard.
- To her surprise, she found that all the dishes had been washed and put away.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best meaning for this use of put something away:

- a) to put something far away from you because you do not want it near you
- b) to put something in a bin or trash can because you do not want it
- c) to put something in a box, a drawer, etc. because you have finished using it

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He put his things away.
- b) He put away his things.
- c) He put them away.
- d) He put away them.
- e) His things were put away.

Now check your answers by looking at put sth away on p. 107.

	objects below:	ences w	idi die correct	. ioriii oi put awaj	, and one
		it	the cakes	the car	
a) You'd	better		before	l eat them all!	
<b>b)</b> Do y	ou want to listen	to this	CD again or shal		?
c) Stop	playing and		no	w. Tim. It's time for I	bed.
a) I thin the si	k I'll	••••••	in the gar	age - it's safer than l	eaving it in
e) Why	do you always le	ave your	clothes on the f	floor? Why can't you	J
- with Cill	ing away:			using the verb p	ut
a) Have	you finished with	n the dic	tionary?		
b) When	re's the milk?				

# THROW something AWAY

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She threw the letter away without reading it.
- Every year the average family throws away two tonnes of waste.
- Our old computer's completely useless now. We'll have to throw it away.
- All the fruit had gone bad and had to be thrown away.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you throw something away, what do you do? Choose one answer.

- a) You put it in a safe place because it is very important.
- b) You put it in a rubbish bin or trash can because you do not want it.
- c) You put it somewhere quickly to look at later.

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She threw the jacket away.
- b) She threw away the jacket.
- c) She threw it away.
- d) She threw away it.
- e) The jacket was thrown away.

Now check your answers by looking at throw sth away on p. 109.

# PRACTISE

Respond to the following using throw something away in an appropriate form. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- a) This pen doesn't work any more.

  Throw it away then.
- b) These boots are falling apart. I can't wear them any more.

c)	Do you want to keep yesterday	's newspaper!
	I'm going to recycle it, so don't	

d) What shall I do with this old shirt and tie?

You can keep the shirt, but

Now check your answers by looking at throw sth away on p. 109.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: throwaway (This is only used before a noun.)

A throwaway razor is one that is intended to be used only once or for a very short time before you get rid of it.

SYNONYMS



# CALL BACK; CALL somebody BACK

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I'm afraid Mr. Smith is in a meeting. Can you call back later?
- There's a phone message for you: can you call John back this evening?
- | left lots of messages for Sue, but she never called me back.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

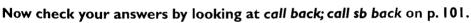
Two of the sentences below are correct explanations of this meaning of call (somebody) back. Which one is not correct?

- a) to telephone somebody again
- b) to telephone somebody
- c) to telephone somebody who telephoned you earlier

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I called back later.
- b) I called my parents back later.
- c) I called back my parents later.
- d) I called them back later.
- e) I called back them later.



# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences in an appropriate way, using a form of call back or call somebody back and anything else the sentence needs:

_	•	, ,	
a)	She wasn't in when I	phoned the first time, so	
b)	I'm rather busy at the	moment Sam Can I	,

•	The state of the s
c)	Heft a message with his secretary and he

, and the second control of the second contr	/ WII - II
d) I've phoned her three times tod	

Now check your answers by looking at call back; call sb back on p. 101.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a callback

This noun has two meanings: I a device in a telephone that automatically calls again the number that was busy when you first called it: a callback facility 2 a telephone call that you make to somebody who has called you earlier: Please leave your name and number and we will give you a callback.

MILAR VERBS

You can use other verbs instead of **call**, especially in British English:

ring / phone you back with the details later.



## **BREAK DOWN**

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Why are you late? Did the bus break down?
- What a terrible journey! We broke down twice on the way home.
- I'm nervous about using the washing machine in case it breaks down again.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Break down means 'to stop working because of a fault'. What type of things can break down? Choose two of the following:

- a) tools
- b) machines
- c) vehicles

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) We broke down.
- b) We broke down the car.
- c) The car broke down.
- d) The car broke itself down.

Now check your answers by looking at break down on p. 101.

# **PRACTISE**

- I Break or break down? Choose the best alternative. Use the answers to the MEANING exercise to help you.
  - a) Can I borrow your pen? Mine's broken/broken down.
  - b) If the air conditioning system breaks/breaks down, call the engineer.
  - c) I tried to cut some very thick paper and the scissors broke/broke down.
- d) 'My new mobile phone's broken/broken down.' 'Did you drop it again?'
- 2 Answer the following questions, using the verb break down:

a)	Why are you washing your clothes by hand?
	Because
b)	Is your car reliable?

Now check your answers by looking at break down on p. 101.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a breakdown

We had a breakdown on the way home.

adjective: broken-down (This is usually used before a noun.)

a **broken-down** car

These words are usually used about cars.



#### **CUT DOWN**

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Even if you've smoked all your life, it's never too late to cut down or stop.
- I've spent far too much money this month I really must **cut down**.
- If you want to lose weight, try cutting down on fatty snacks such as crisps.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

A 4	c	Λ	N	ı	N	G

Use two of the words below to complete this meaning of cut down:

more	less	change	improve
to eat,	drink or u	se	of something, usually
to		your health or	your situation

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I cut down.
- b) I cut down unhealthy food.
- c) I cut down on unhealthy food.

Now check your answers by looking at cut down on p. 102.

# **PRACTISE**

	r friend wants to lose weight and get fit. Write some advice to hher, using cut down (on something):
2 Ar∈ thiı	you trying to cut down on anything? Is there anything that you nk you should cut down on?

Now check your answers by looking at cut down on p. 102.

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

# SYNONYMS

Cut back (on something) is also used with this meaning, especially in American English:

The doctor's told me to **cut back on** red meat.

# SIMILAR VERBS

ive up means 'to stop doing or having something completely'. Look at these examples:

My doctor has advised me to cut down on alcohol (= drink less alcohol).



# LET somebody DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- When he missed that penalty, he felt that he'd let the team down.
- We think that this government has let down particular communities.
- Don't worry I won't let you down this time, I promise.
- He finds it hard to trust anyone he's been badly let down in the past.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

When somebody lets you down, you feel disappointed. Why do you feel this way? Choose one answer.

- a) somebody has failed to help or support you in the way that you hoped or expected
- b) you wanted to help or support somebody but they didn't want you to

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) He let his parents down.
- b) He let down his parents.
- c) He let them down.
- d) He let down them.
- e) They were let down.

Now check your answers by looking at let sb down on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

- I Your friend has promised to take you out for a meal on your birthday, but she lets you down. What does she do? Choose the best answer.
- a) She has to work a bit late and changes the appointment to one hour later.
- b) She forgets and doesn't arrive at all.
- c) She takes you to a fast food restaurant.
- 2 Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same, using a form of let somebody down:

a)	he promises that he'll do something for somebody, he always doe	s it.
•	He never	
b)	I don't pass these exams, I'll feel that I've disappointed my parents	; <b>.</b>
	If I fail, I'll feel	

Now check your answers by looking at let sb down on p. 106.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a let-down (= something that is not as good as you thought or hoped it would be)



# PUT somebody or something DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She's always putting her glasses down somewhere and losing them.
- At the end of the exam the teacher told everyone to **put down** their pens.
- You're going to break that vase if you're not careful. Put it down.
- Put me down, Mummy!
- He heard the sound of the phone being put down.

CHECK Use	the	sentences	in	the	Study	xod	to	help	you	do	these	exercises.
-----------	-----	-----------	----	-----	-------	-----	----	------	-----	----	-------	------------

м	c	Λ	N	11	N	G
м	۲.	A	N	и.	IV	u

Use <u>four</u> of the words below to complete the meaning of this use of put somebody or something down:

surface	table	place	holding	keep	floor				
to somebody or something that you are on the									
	or anoth	ner							

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically correct?

- a) I put the bag down.
- **b)** I put down the bag.
- c) I put it down.
- d) I put down it.
- e) The bag was put down.



Now check your answers by looking at put sb/sth down on p. 107.

# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences in any way you like, using the verb put somebody or something down:

- a) The book was so good that I
- b) She's got too many things in her hands! Why doesn't she \_\_\_\_\_?
  c) The police told the robbers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The baby's gone to sleep on your shoulder.....

Now check your answers by looking at put sb/sth down on p. 107.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of put somebody or something down is pick somebody or something up.

The walked nervously around the room, **picking** things **up** and **putting** them **down** again.

## **SETTLE DOWN**

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- What Manuela really wanted was to get married and settle down.
- I'm going to travel for six months before settling down with a career.
- Jack had settled down with his new wife in a small town near London.

GFIECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

If a person settles down, which of the following might they do? More than one answer is correct.

- a) get married
- **b)** travel a lot
- c) start living in one place
- d) have a lot of boyfriends or girlfriends
- e) start a family

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I settled down.
- **b)** I settled myself down.
- c) I was settled down.

Now check your answers by looking at settle down on p. 108.

# PRACTISE

What would you say in the following situations? Use a form of settle down in your answers and anything else that is necessary.

a)	You want to know when your friend is going to stop living a crazy life.
	When?
b)	You are very surprised that Jim has decided to get married.  Jim! I never thought
c)	Your brother is 35, doesn't have a regular job and goes out every night. Isn't it time?

Now check your answers by looking at settle down on p. 108.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **OTHER MEANINGS**

**Settle down** can also mean 'to become relaxed and confident in a new situation': Julie's **settled down** well at her new school.

It also has the meaning 'to become calmer and less active': The children finally settled down and started to work quietly.

# SLOW DOWN; SLOW somebody or something DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He realized he was driving too fast and began to slow down.
- They claim they can **slow down** the ageing process.
- Can't you work any faster? You're slowing the whole class down!
- Don't wait for me I'm only slowing you down.
- The plant's growth is slowed down by lack of light.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

What is the opposite of slow down?

- a) go quickly
- **b)** go more quickly
- c) go slowly
- d) go more slowly

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He slowed down.
- b) He slowed the car down.
- c) He slowed down the car.
- d) He slowed it down.
- e) He slowed down it.
- f) The car was slowed down.



Now check your answers by looking at slow down; slow sb/sth down on p. 108.

# PRACTISE

Choose one of the following words to complete each sentence. Only use each word once.

Dus	economy	heat	horse	roadworks	
<b>a)</b> The	S	lowed down	as it approx	ached the crossroads.	
<b>b)</b> The	ir	the afterno	on always s	lowed us down.	
~ nec	ent report sho	ows that the		has slowed down th	his <b>yea</b> r
Hile	a	re slowing th	e traffic do	wn in the mornings	
e) The	d	lidn't slow do	own until it	had thrown its rider o	off.

Now check your answers by looking at slow down; slow sb/sth down on p. 108.

described to the

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a slowdown (= a decrease in the rate of activity or production) This year's figures show a considerable slowdown.

# SYNONYMS

Yes can also use the verb **slow up** with the same meaning, but this is less requent: The car **slowed up** as it drew level with the bank.

OPPOSITES

# TURN somebody or something DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Why did you turn down the invitation to Kate and Joe's wedding?
- I can't believe he turned the company's offer down flat.
- She keeps inviting me to visit her in Scotland but I always turn her down.
- Their proposals have been turned down because they will cost too much.
- I've just been turned down for another job.

# **EHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### **MEANING**

- I Choose the correct meaning of this use of turn somebody or something down:
  - a) to reject or refuse somebody or something
  - b) to remove or destroy somebody or something

# 2 Which of the following can you turn down?

- a) an invitation
- b) an offer
- c) a party
- **d)** a job

- e) a wedding
- f) a proposal

#### GRAMMAR

# Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She turned the offer down.
- b) She turned down the offer.
- c) She turned it down.
- d) She turned down him.
- e) The offer was turned down.
- f) He was turned down.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sb/sth down on p. 109.



mother fell ill.

# Complete the following sentences with the correct form of turn somebody or something down and one of the objects below:

e) She thought he was so attractive that she couldn't imagine any woman

SO	somebody or something down and one of the objects below:							
the	e band the plar	s the chance	him	a place				
a)	Every record compa	ny had		so they produ	ced the			
	album themselves.							
b)	They were very disa	opointed when the Cou	ncil		tor			
	a larger school.							
c)	Early in his career he		of pla	aying the title re	ole in a			
	Hollywood movie.							
d)	Sadly, he had to	o	n a gradu	ate course whe	en his			

# TURN something DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I put the radio on loud, but Dad shouted to me to **turn** the volume **down**.
- He turned down the sound on the TV set but left the picture on the screen.
- If the music's too loud for you, why didn't you ask me to turn it down?
- Victor asked for the lights to **be turned down** low while he sang.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Complete the meaning of this use of turn something down by using the words below:

reduce	equipment	noise	controls		
		on a piece of			
the amount o	of heat,	or light	that is produ	ced	

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He turned down.
- b) He turned the volume down.
- c) He turned down the volume.
- d) He turned it down.
- e) The volume was turned down.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth down on p. 109.

# PRACISE

Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using turn something down:

- a) I can't hear myself think in here! ......
- b) It's very hot in here. Do you mind if \_\_\_\_\_?
- c) The television was still on, but the sound
- d) She didn't want the sauce to boil so shee) He wanted a romantic atmosphere so he put on some music and

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth down on p. 109.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of turn something down is turn something up:

Every time I turn the TV up so that I can hear it better, he says it's too loud and turns it sown again.



n ababitas in la

# WRITE something DOWN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Work on your own and write down the answers to these questions.
- They told me to write down everything the woman had said to me.
- Before I began my story, I wrote all my ideas down.
- She told him the address and he wrote it down in his notebook.
- Information was passed on by word of mouth and was never written down.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose one word or phrase from the brackets to complete the meaning of write something down:

to write something (on paper / on a computer) in order to (read / remember) or (record / reply to) it

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He wrote down.
- b) He wrote his name down.
- c) He wrote down his name.
- d) He wrote it down.
- e) He wrote down it.
- f) His name was written down.

Now check your answers by looking at write sth down on p. 110.

# PRACTISE

#### I Correct any errors in the following:

- a) Write new words down is a good way to help you remember them.
- b) I'm bound to forget everything if it isn't wrote down.
- c) He's always writting things down in that little book. I wonder what?
- 2 Write down or write? Look again at the answer to the MEANING exercise. The verb write is used for the general ability and for creating books and letters. Choose the best verb in these sentences:
  - a) In some countries children don't start to read or write/write down until they are 6.
  - b) Who wrote/wrote down 'Pride and Prejudice'?
  - c) I can't remember new vocabulary unless I write it/write it down.
  - d) Have you got a piece of paper? I'll write/write down my phone number for you.

Now check your answers by looking at write sth down on p. 110.



#### LOOK FOR somebody or something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I'm looking for my watch. Have you seen it?
- · lack looked for his name on the list but couldn't find it.
- Where have you been? We've been looking for you everywhere.
- He'd lost some files, and we spent over an hour looking for them.
- · What are you looking for?
- I'm looking for a job at the moment, but it's hard to find one that is suitable.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Which of the following means the same as look for somebody or something?

- a) to watch somebody or something
- b) to search for somebody or something
- c) to take care of somebody or something

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He is looking for his brother.
- b) He is looking his brother for.
- c) He is looking for him.
- d) He is looking him for.

Now check your answers by looking at look for sb/sth on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

I Complete the following with the correct form of look for and one of the phrases below:

ner son	her contact lenses	a blue shirt	it	an apartment	
<b>a)</b> (In a sh	nop) 'Can I help you?' '`	Yes, I		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
b) Have y	ou seen my black scarf	? I've		everywhere	٤.
c) Clare v	vas on her hands and l	cnees.			
d) She wa	s frantically		. who	had run off somewher	ъ
e) My jou	rney to work takes to	o long. I'm going	,	i	n
the cer	itre of town	666			

- <sup>2</sup>There is a grammatical mistake in <u>one</u> of these sentences. Can you find the mistake and correct it?
  - a) If you're looking for a cheap second-hand car, you've come to the right place!
  - b) Is this the book you were looking for?
  - c) Sarah lost her keys, so we spent ages looking for it all over the house.

Now check your answers by looking at look for sb/sth on p. 106.



# LOOK FORWARD TO something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Are you looking forward to the wedding?
- I'm looking forward to seeing Jane and Peter again, aren't you?
- We're going to France next week. I'm really looking forward to it.
- Anna looked forward to the day when she could go home.
- I wasn't looking forward to going to the dentist again!

# **CFIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best explanation of the meaning of look forward to something:

- a) to look at something that is in front of you
- b) to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future
- c) to think about something that might happen in the future

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She's looking forward to the party.
- b) She's looking forward to it.
- c) She's looking forward to leave.
- d) She's looking forward to leaving.

Now check your answers by looking at look forward to sth on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

- I Only <u>one</u> of the following sentences is correct. Which one? Can you find and correct the errors in the other sentences?
  - a) I'm looking forward the party very much all my friends are coming.
  - b) What time is your brother arriving? I'm really looking forward to meet him.
  - c) Finally the day of the wedding arrived. I'd been looking forward to it for ages.
  - d) The mail only came once a week, so we always looked forward to.
- 2 Is there anything <u>you</u> are looking forward to? What are you <u>not</u> looking forward to? Write some sentences about yourself, using this verb.

Now check your answers by looking at look forward to sth on p. 106.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### OTHER MEANINGS

Look forward to is used very often at the end of formal letters:

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Looking forward to meeting you next week.



## CHECK IN; CHECK somebody or something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- It's a good idea to check in two hours before your flight is due to leave.
- The telephone kept ringing as he was trying to check the guests in.
- I watched the car leave, then went to check in my suitcases.
- Has she checked you in yet?
- All the passengers have been checked in now.

# **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Check in means 'to go to an official desk at a hotel or an airport and tell somebody that you have arrived'.

- I If you check somebody in, what do you do? Choose the best meaning.
  - a) you make sure they are in the correct place, are doing things correctly, etc.
  - b) you take sb's name, check their reservation, give them a key, documents, etc.

## 2 If you check something in, what do you do? Choose the best meaning.

- a) you leave or accept luggage to be put on a plane
- b) you deliver something to someone

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I checked in.
- b) I checked my bags in.
- c) I checked in my bags.
- d) I checked them in.
- e) I checked in them.
- f) The bags were checked in.

Now check your answers by looking at check in; check sb/sth in on p. 101.



In two of these sentences the verb check in is not used correctly. Can you find the mistakes and correct them?

- a) We checked in Heathrow at 2 p.m. but our plane didn't leave until nine.
- b) You must never agree to check in other people's baggage.
- c) Let's check our bags in first, then have a look at the shops.
- d) After checking us in and having a quick shower, we went off to explore.

Now check your answers by looking at check in; check sb/sth in on p. 101.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **RELATED WORDS**

noun: **check-in** (This noun can be countable or uncountable.)

Check-in is from 11.30.

# OPPOSITES

check out, check out of something



# FILL something IN

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- You have to fill in a registration form before you can use the library.
- Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.
- · Please fill in your personal details for our records.
- That tax form is very complicated. Do you need any help filling it in?
- I had to send the form back, as it hadn't been filled in correctly.

# G= GK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Use the words below to complete the meaning of this use of fill something in:

writing	complete	form	information	
to	a docume	nt (for exan	nple a	or a questionnaire)
by writing 1	the necessary		on it	a May
ED A AAAA A B				

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He filled in the form.
- b) He filled it in.
- c) He filled in it.
- d) The form was filled in.

Now check your answers by looking at fill sth in on p. 103.

#### PRACTISE

Complete the following with the correct form of fill something in and one of the objects below:

her	name	your personal details	it	their forms	our questionnaire
a)	Once you	have		, click 'OK' to	continue.
b)	Here is the	e entry form, and here	are so	ne notes to he	p you
	*******				
c)	Thank you	for		This will help	us to improve our
	services.				
d)	He	OI	n the in	vitation and put	it in an envelope.
e)	About 35%	6 of people had		in	correctly.

Now check your answers by looking at fill sth in on p. 103.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULAR**

#### SYNONYMS

You can use fill out a form instead of fill in a form:

We've got lots of forms to fill out.

Simply fill out this questionnaire and return it to us by post.

#### GET IN; GET IN something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- · How did the burglars get in? Did they break a window?
- He got in the truck and drove off.
- It's not a very big car. Do you think all five of us will get in it?

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

## MEANING

- I Get in usually means 'to enter or go inside'. Which of the following can you get in?
  - a) a car
  - **b)** a bicycle
- c) a building
- d) a room e) a sofa

f) a chair

# 2 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence 'They got in the building'?

- a) They had to enter the building.
- b) They tried to enter the building.
- c) They managed to enter the building.

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) We got in.
- b) We got in the car.
- c) We got it in.
- d) We got in it.
- e) The car was got in.

Now check your answers by looking at get in; get in sth on p. 103.



# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of get in and an object (a noun or a pronoun) if necessary:

- a) Quick! ...... and fasten your seatbelt!
- b) She ...... and asked the driver to take her to the station.
- c) If you want to go to the museum, you can ...... free on Sundays.
- d) Oh no! Hide! I'll go under the bed and you ......!

Now check your answers by looking at get in; get in sth on p. 103.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **OPPOSITES**

get out; get out of something

# SIMILAR VERBS

Also look at the verb **get on; get on something**, which has a similar meaning.

# GUT somebody OFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The day I had to work on the switchboard I kept cutting people off!
- Kenneth slammed the phone down and cut her off.
- Operator, I've just been cut off. Can you reconnect me?

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the explanation of this meaning of cut somebody off by choosing two words from the list below:

interrupt	continue	making		breaking
to	. a telephone	conversation	by	
the connection				

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She cut her friend off.
- b) She cut off her friend.
- c) She cut him off.
- d) She cut off him.
- e) She was cut off.

Now check your answers by looking at cut sb off on p. 102.

## PRACTISE

Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same, using a form of cut somebody off:

a)	Their telephone connection was suddenly broken.
	They
b)	Operator, the connection with the person I was talking to has been broken.
	Operator, we
c)	I'm so sorry. My son was playing with the phone and broke our connection.
	I'm sa sarry My san

Now check your answers by looking at cut sb off on p. 102.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### OTHER MEANINGS

**Cut somebody off** can also mean 'to interrupt somebody when they are speaking':

He rudely **cut** me **off** in mid-sentence.

He put his hand over her mouth to cut off her cry of fear.

My explanation for why I was late was abruptly cut off.



## **CUT** somebody or something **UFF**

# FIRST MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- A concrete wall **cut** the town **off** from the beach and the sea.
- No one knew why Ray had cut off all contact with his family.
- The mist had cut them off from the rest of the group, and they were lost.
- Pierre cut himself off by living in Scotland, far away from his family.
- The farm is often completely cut off in the winter.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete this meaning of cut somebody or something off by putting the words below into the correct place:

physically	things	separate	people
to	. somebody, s	omething or	yourself
or socially from	other	or	***************************************

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Snow cut the town off.
- b) Snow cut off the town.
- c) Snow cut it off.
- d) Snow cut off it.
- e) He cut himself off.
- f) He cut off himself.
- g) The town was cut off.

Now check your answers by looking at cut sb/sth off on p. 102.

# **PRACTISE**

I Which of the answers below would be logical in reply to the following question? More than one answer is possible.

Why has he cut himself off from his friends and family?

- a) He wanted to be alone.
- b) He loved them very much.
- c) He was angry with them.
- d) He needed them.
- 2 Only <u>one</u> of these sentences is grammatically correct. Which one? Can you find and correct the mistakes in the other sentences?
  - a) We are often cutting off in the winter because of bad weather.
  - b) You can't expect me to cut completely myself off from my friends.
- c) They were so busy talking to each other that I felt cut off and alone.
- d) The country had cut off from all contact with the outside world.

Now check your answers by looking at cut sb/sth off on p. 102.



#### SECOND MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- They cut off the water supply for three hours this morning.
- The gas company won't cut you off without warning you first.
- He had forgotten to pay the bill so his phone had been cut off.
- I was told that our research funds were being cut off immediately.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I Choose the best meaning for this use of cut somebody or something off:
  - a) to stop having something
  - b) to stop making something for somebody
  - c) to stop the supply of something to somebody

#### 2 Which of the following can be cut off?

- a) electricityf) television
- b) waterg) funds
- c) lights
- d) gas
- e) telephone



#### **GRAMMAR**

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) They cut off the electricity supply.
- b) They cut us off.
- c) They cut off us.
- d) The electricity supply was cut off.

Now check your answers by looking at cut sb/sth off on p. 102.

# PRACTISE

I Answer the following questions, using an appropriate form of cut off and any other necessary information:

a)	vvny are you going out to use a public telephone:
	Because
b)	What happens if you don't pay your electricity bill?
	The company
c)	Why can't we cook dinner at home?

#### 2 Correct any errors in the following:

Because the gas .....

- a) The power is automatically cut off if the system overheats.
- b) She didn't pay the bill so they cut off.
- c) Water supplies to farmers were cut off last week to try to conserve water.
- d) They were wearing coats and scarves as the electricity was been cut off.

  Now check your answers by looking at cut sb/sth off on p. 102.

#### DROP somebody or something UFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Will you drop the kids off at school on your way into town?
- We dropped off our bags at the hotel and then went to explore the city.
- · You can drop me off here if you like. It's not far to walk.
- Where would you like to be dropped off?

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I If you drop somebody off, what do you do? Choose the best meaning.
  - a) you take somebody in your car and leave them somewhere
  - b) you make or help somebody leave a place

## 2 If you drop something off, what do you do? Choose the best meaning.

- a) you let something fall out of your hand
- b) you deliver something somewhere

#### GRAMMAR

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I dropped my friends off.
- b) I dropped off my friends.
- c) I dropped them off.
- d) I dropped off them.
- e) They were dropped off.



# PRACTISE

J	Complete these sentences using an appropriate form of drop	off	and	a
	suitable object (a noun or a pronoun):			

a) Could you	outside the hotel, please?	
--------------	----------------------------	--

- b) I work near the library. Shall I ...... for you?
- c) 'Where ......?' 'Just here will be fine, thanks.'

# 2There is a grammatical mistake in <u>one</u> of these sentences. Can you find the mistake and correct it?

- a) I was dropped off right outside my house, which was great.
- b) Oh no! I forgot to drop off that package for my boss!
- c) Sue's driving why don't you ask her to drop off?

Now check your answers by looking at drop sb/sth off on p. 103.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of drop somebody or something off is pick somebody or something up:

Farents can **drop off** or **pick up** their children outside the school.



## VFF; GEI OFF sometning

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Is this where we get off?
- Your bike's got a flat tyre. You'd better get off and walk.
- The teenager was last seen getting off a train in Liverpool.
- The bus stopped and three people got off it.

# **CEIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I Which one of the following means the same as to get off a train?
  - a) to leave a train
- b) to board a train
- c) to travel on a train

#### 2 Which of the following can you get off?

- a) a horse g) a truck
- b) a train h) a tram

- c) a car d) a plane e) a bicycle
- f) a ship

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He got off.
- b) He got the train off.
- c) He got off the train.
- d) He got it off.
- e) He got off it.
- f) The train was got off.

Now check your answers by looking at get off; get off sth on p. 103.



Complete these sentences with the correct form of get off and an object (a noun or a pronoun) where necessary:

a) There was a problem at the airport when we landed, and they wouldn't let us

	fou can ask the driver where
c)	Sorry I'm late. Iat the wrong stop, and had to walk

d) You can't cycle here! ...... at once!

Now check your answers by looking at get off; get off sth on p. 103.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULAR**

#### **OPPOSITES**

> get on, get on something

#### SIMILAR VERBS

Also look at the verb get out; get out of something, which has a similar meaning.



#### GU UFF

## FIRST MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- . The gun went off accidentally while he was holding it.
- I heard that a bomb had gone off in the centre of town.
- . 'What's that noise?' 'I think it's fireworks going off in the park.'
- My alarm clock goes off every morning at seven.
- Everybody had to leave the building when the fire alarm went off.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

I Complete the meanings with a word or phrase	• from	the	brackets
---	--------	-----	----------

- a) If a bomb goes off, it ...... (falls / explodes)
- b) If a gun goes off, it is ...... (dropped / fired)

#### 2 Which of the following can go off?

- a) a fire b)
  - b) a bomb
- **c)** a gun
- d) a loud noise
- e) fireworks f) a radio

#### **GRAMMAR**

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The bomb went off.
- b) He went off the bomb.
- c) The bomb was gone off.

Now check your answers by looking at go off on p. 104.

# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences in an appropriate way, using the verb go off and any other necessary information:

- a) I just heard a loud bang. It sounded as if
- b) Be careful with those fireworks! They might
- c) Sorry I'm late. My alarm .....
- d) The thieves ran away when \_\_\_\_\_

Now check your answers by looking at go off on p. 104.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# OTHER MEANINGS

Go off can also be used with a similar meaning to describe something making a sudden flash:

When he finished his song, flashbulbs went off in the audience (= from cameras).



#### GO OFF

#### SECOND MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Put the food in the fridge, otherwise it will go off.
- Can you smell this milk? I think it might have gone off.
- How are we going to stop the meat going off in this heat?

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

- I If food or drink goes off, which of the following are true? More than one answer is correct.
  - a) it tastes bad
  - b) it smells bad
  - c) someone has eaten it
  - d) it is not fit to eat or drink
  - e) it is in the wrong place

#### 2 Which of the following can go off?

- a) fish b) egg
- b) eggs c) a cow
- d) beef
- e) toast
- f) cream

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Milk goes off quickly.
- b) Milk goes off freshness quickly.
- c) The milk was gone off.

Now check your answers by looking at go off on p. 104.

# PRACTISE

Complete this conversation in an appropriate way, using a form of go off in each response and any other necessary information:

a)	Let's	have	chicken	for	dinner.

We can't, the chicken .....

b) Well, perhaps we can cook the salmon?

I'm afraid .....

c) How about an omelette? Are the eggs fresh?

No, .....

d) Let's just have a cup of tea then.

We can't,

Now check your answers by looking at go off on p. 104.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### SIMILAR VERBS

You can also use be off to describe food that is not fit to eat:

This tea tastes funny. I think the milk is off.

### LOG OFF; LOG OFF something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Don't forget to log off when you've finished using the computer.
- How do I log off from the databank?
- Logging off the website will return you to the first page.
- If you don't like this site, just log off it.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best word to complete the meaning of log off:

start finish end continue to perform the actions that allow you to ...... using a computer system

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I logged off.
- b) I logged the computer off.
- c) I logged off the computer.
- d) I logged it off.
- e) I logged off it.

This verb is also common in the pattern be logged off: You are now logged off.

Now check your answers by looking at log off; log off sth on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of log off. Use the objects below where necessary:

		_			
ou	r website	the Internet			
a)	Teenagers ar	е	in millions	because they can't	buy
	things as the	y had hoped.		,	,
		ave to wait until one of	the other users		
c)	You have just	t	and ended your	r session. Come bac	k soo

Now check your answers by looking at log off; log off sth on p. 106.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### SYNONYMS

Log out; log out of something has the same meaning and is used in the same variety of patterns:

You have successfully logged out of the system.

You are already logged out.

# **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of log off is log on:

If your system is running slowly, try logging off and then logging on again.

- - surrebody UFF; PUT somebody OFF something

#### FIRST MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- His manner tends to put people off.
- Don't tell Lisa how hard the course is you'll put her off!
- They did their best to put their son off the idea of acting as a career.
- It's the smell of garlic that puts most people off it.
- The accident put me off driving for a long time.
- Don't be put off by his appearance he's really very nice.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Use the wor	rds below t	o complete	this meaning of put somebody of	Ŧ:
interested	liking	stop		
to make some	ebody		or being in	
somebody or	something			

#### **GRAMMAR**

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) It put John off.
- b) It put John off his food.
- c) It put John off to eat his food.
- d) It put John off eating his food.
- e) It put him off.
- f) John was put off.

Now check your answers by looking at put sb off; put sb off sth on p. 107.

# PRACTISE

Complete each sentence using put somebody off and anything else necessary, so that the meaning stays the same:

a) After the accident James didn't want to ride a bike for a long time.

The	accident	
-----	----------	--

b) Don't worry about the cost of the book.

Don't be .....

c) I stopped liking him because of his political views.

His political views

Now check your answers by looking at put sb off; put sb off sth on p. 107.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: off-putting

He seemed friendly enough, but he had a rather off-putting manner.



## PUT somebody OFF: PUT somebody OFF something

## SECOND MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The manager complained that the noise of the crowd had put his players off.
- Don't stand there watching me you're putting me off!
- The loud music put Ben off his work.
- In the exam I was rather put off by somebody coughing.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose the correct meaning for this use of put somebody off:

- a) to disturb somebody who is trying to give all their attention to something
- b) to cancel something that you have arranged with somebody

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The noise put Ben off.
- b) The noise put off Ben.
- c) The noise put Ben off his work.
- d) The noise put him off.
- e) Ben was put off.

Now check your answers by looking at put sb off; put sb off sth on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

I Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using a	form
of put somebody off and any other necessary words or phrases:	
a) How can you work while the TV's on? Doesn't	?
b) I don't want my friends to come and watch me play. They	
c) I didn't realize you were trying to work. I can turn the radio off	

## 2 Correct any errors in the following:

- a) If I want to do well, I mustn't let anything put off my work this week.
- b) It had started to rain, but this didn't put her off her game at all.
- c) The children all sat at the front and tried to put off the teacher.
- d) The noise of the traffic is putting her off, so she closed the window.

Now check your answers by looking at put sb off; put sb off sth on p. 107.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

# RELATED WORDS

adjective: off-putting

Some children find it **off-putting** to have a teacher watching them while they work.

## PUT something OFF

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- It's very easy to put difficult decisions off.
- They've decided to put off their wedding until March.
- You'll have to go to the dentist eventually. Why keep putting it off?
- Some couples put off having children until they are older.
- They were going to start building, but the work has been put off again.

## **GIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Which of these verbs means the same as put something off?

- a) to cancel something
- b) to delay something c) to refuse something

d) to prevent something

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She put her visit off.
- b) She put off her visit.
- c) She put it off.
- d) She put off it.
- e) Her visit was put off.

Now check your answers by looking at put sth off on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

- I Rewrite the parts of the sentences in italics so that the meaning stays the same, using a form of put something off and an object (a noun or a pronoun):
  - a) I'm afraid I have no time for the meeting today. Can we leave it until tomorrow?
  - b) This job must be done today it cannot be delayed any longer.
  - c) I always wait until the last minute to do my work.

- 2 What do you put off? Look at the two examples and write three more sentences that are true for you.
  - a) I hate cleaning the bathroom so I always put it off.
  - b) I never put off paying my bills.
  - c) .....
  - d) .....

Now check your answers by looking at put sth off on p. 107.

#### SET OFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- . When are you planning to set off?
- I usually set off for college at about seven.
- They quickly got in the car and set off down the road.
- We unpacked and changed our clothes before setting off to explore.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose two of the words below to complete the meaning of this use of

journey	begin	holiday	end	job	arrange
to	a		···		
RAMMA	R				

#### GR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He set off.
- b) He set off the journey.
- c) The journey set off.

Now check your answers by looking at set off on p. 108.

I Con	nplete th	ese sent	ences wit	th a form	of set off ar	nd one of the			
pre	prepositions below. Use each preposition once only.								
at	on	uр	for	until					

a)	After breakfast they	the mountain.	
b)	Do you want something to eat before you		wc

c) He finally ..... the first stage of his round-the-world trip.

- rush-hour traffic.

## 2 Answer the following questions about yourself, using the verb set off:

a) What time do you leave for school/college/work every day?

b) You are going shopping with a friend. What time will you leave home?

Now check your answers by looking at set off on p. 108.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## SYNONYMS

Set out means the same as set off, but is more often used about a long journey: He set out on the last stage of his round-the-world trip.

#### TAKE OFF

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- What time is your flight due to take off?
- We were a bit late taking off.
- The plane eventually took off at 5 p.m.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### **MEANING**

I Use two of the words below to complete this meaning of take off:

touch	n fly	leave	nove	
to		the groun	d and begin t	to

- 2 According to the meaning above, which of the following can take off in this way?
  - a) an aircraft
- b) a ball
- c) a bird
- d) a train
- e) a bomb

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The plane took off.
- b) We took off.
- c) We took off the plane.
- d) The plane took off the ground.

Now check your answers by looking at take off on p. 109.

## PRACTISE

- I Match the two halves to make complete sentences:
  - a) In the end we

i) take off at all.

b) It was 10 p.m.

- ii) took off on time.
- c) Apparently the flight didn't
- iii) taking off.
- d) We were a bit late
- iv) when we finally took off.
- 2 Explain to your friend why you were late arriving in Paris:

Now check your answers by looking at take off on p. 109.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: **take-off** (This noun can be countable or uncountable.) I hate flying, but fortunately it was a nice smooth **take-off**.

We are now ready for take-off.

#### **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of take off is land:

It was raining when we took off in Paris, but sunny when we landed in London.

## TAKE something OFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- . Why don't you take your coat off?
- Do you mind if I take off my shoes?
- She loved her new scarf so much that she refused to take it off at bedtime.
- All jewellery must be taken off when doing sports.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

- | Which of these verbs is closest in meaning to take off?
  - a) to remove
- b) to collect
- c) to wear
- d) to leave

## 2 Which of the following can you not take off?

- a) gloves
- b) necklace
- c) sunglasses d) contact lenses

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He took his tie off.
- b) He took off his tie.
- c) He took it off.
- d) He took off it.
- e) His tie was taken off.

Now check your answers by looking at take sth off on p. 109.

## PRACTISE

Respond to the following, using take something off and the information in brackets in an appropriate way in each case. Add any other words you think you need. The first one has been done for you.

a)	) Do	you	need	some	hel	ח
	, – –	<i>,</i> ou	11000	301116	116	ν.

Yes, please. I...... (my boots).

Yes, please. I'm trying to take my boots off.

b) It's so hot in here!

Why ...... (your sweater)?

c) Why aren't you wearing your ring?

I always.....(wash my hands).

d) Is the office warm enough for you?

No. That's why I ...... (my coat).

Now check your answers by looking at take sth off on p. 109.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULAR**

## OPPOSITES

The opposite of take something off is put something on:

Aya stopped at the door, **took off** her shoes and **put on** her slippers.



## TELL somebody OFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- If anyone tells Sonia off, she goes and hides in her room.
- The manager tells you off if you arrive late.
- Dad often told us off about watching too much TV.
- Jack's always getting told off at school for talking in class.

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best meaning of tell somebody off:

- a) to speak angrily to somebody because they have done something wrong
- b) to ask somebody to go away because you are angry with them

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She told Jane off.
- b) She told off Jane.
- c) She told him off.
- d) She told off him.
- e) Jane was told off.



Now check your answers by looking at tell sb off on p. 109.

I Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of tell

## **PRACTISE**

		•	objects below:	
everyone	me	you	the children	
a) If she see	s you leavi	ng early, sh	e	
<b>b)</b> Why are	you always		? I don't deserve it	t!
<b>c)</b> She			because they didn't put their toys	away.
d) The teacl	her sudden	ly got really	y angry and	!
examples I using tell s a) My moth	below, and omebody o er tells me	d write so off in an a off for no	teachers tell <u>you</u> off for? Look me similar sentences about yo appropriate form: t tidying my room. didn't do our homework.	
		ır answer	s by looking at tell sb off on p	. 109.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a telling-off

Be careful! You've already had one telling-off from Dad today, you don't want another!

## TURN something OFF

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Can you turn the lights off? The switch is by the door.
- Somebody forgot to turn off the tap in the bathroom.
- · You've been watching TV all day! Turn it off now.
- The TV was on, but the sound had been turned off.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

# MEANING

Complete this	s meaning of	turn some	tning off using	the words below:
electricity			switch	
to	the flow of		, gas or water by	moving a
or pressing a				

#### GRAMMAR

## Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He turned the TV off.
- b) He turned off the TV.
- c) He turned it off.
- d) He turned off it.
- e) The TV was turned off.



## PRACTISE

ĺ	Respond to the following comments by completing the sentences below,
	using turn off and a suitable object (a noun or a pronoun) in each answer
	a) This TV programme is terrible!

I agree. Let's .....

b) Have you finished with the computer?

No, don't .....

c) The water is still running!

Sorry. I forgot

- <sup>2</sup> How many of these comments can you follow with 'Turn it off.'?
  - a) It's the middle of summer and the heating's on!
  - b) I've seen this programme before.
  - c) I can't hear what the newsreader is saying.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth off on p. 109.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **OPPOSITES**

turn something on

# SIMILAR VERBS

turn something down and turn something up



#### **COME ON**

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Come on! We'll be late if we don't hurry up!
- Come on, Andy, give us a smile. Everything's going to be OK.
- 'Come on', urged Laura, 'Don't be shy!'
- Oh come on! You don't expect me to believe that story, do you?
- You thought the movie was good? Oh come on, it was terrible!

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

The phrase come on is used for different reasons. Which one of the following is it not used for?

- a) to encourage somebody to do something
- b) to show that you are thinking about something
- c) to show that you do not believe what somebody has said
- d) to show that you disagree with somebody

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Come on.
- b) Oh coming on!
- c) They came on.
- d) They were come on.

Now check your answers by looking at come on on p. 102.

## PRACTISE

- I In which of these situations might you tell somebody to come on?
  - a) when you are having a discussion or an argument
  - b) when you are in a hurry
  - c) when you are trying to be very polite
- 2 Is come on appropriate in these situations? Choose the best phrase for each.
  - a) Come on! I Slow down! Why are you taking so long?
  - b) Oh come on! I Absolutely! I completely agree.
  - c) Let's have a drink! Come on! / Don't have one!
  - d) Come on! / Keep quiet! Tell me what happened!
  - e) What are you doing up there? Come on! / Come down!

Now check your answers by looking at come on on p. 102.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **SYNONYMS**

You can also use the verb come along, especially in British English:

Come on/along now, don't be afraid.

Come on/along children, you'll be late for school.



# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Do you get on with all the people you work with?
- Sarah and I got on well, and I missed her when she left.
- She's not getting on very well with her parents at the moment.
- How are you and Peter getting on?
- The three children get on very well together.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

## MEANING

Use one of the words below to complete this meaning of get on:

friendly family difficult bad to have a ..... relationship with somebody

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) They get on.
- b) They get on well.
- c) They get on their colleagues.
- d) They get on with their colleagues.
- e) Their colleagues are got on well with.



Now check your answers by looking at get on on p. 103.

## PRACT SE

I Match the two halves to make complete sentences:

- a) My next-door neighbour and I
- i) but we're very different.
- b) My brother and I get on quite well ii) with my mother than my father.
- c) I've always got on very well
- iii) with my sister-in-law.
- d) I used to get on better
- iv) don't get on at all.
- 2 Who do you get on with? Who don't you get on very well with? Write some sentences about yourself, using this verb. Use the complete sentences from the last exercise as examples to follow.

Now check your answers by looking at get on on p. 103.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## SYNONYMS

You can use the particle **along** instead of **on**, especially in American English: Russ and I have always got along really well.

## GET ON: GET ON something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The bus stopped to let more people get on.
- A young woman got on at the next station, but there were no seats left.
- Her mobile phone rang just as she was getting on the train.
- He got on his motorbike and rode away.
- The bus was so full that we couldn't even get on it.

## **CEIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

I Which of the following means the same as to get on a train?

- a) to leave a train
- b) to board a train c) to travel on a train

#### 2 Which of these can you get on?

- a) a horse
- h) a tram
- **b)** a train **c)** a car **d)** a plane **e)** a bicycle
- f) a ship

## g) a truck GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) We got on.
- b) We got on the bus.
- c) We got it on.
- d) We got on it.
- e) The bus was got on.



Now check your answers by looking at get on; get on sth on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of get on and an object (a noun or a pronoun) if necessary:

- a) He ...... and cycled off down the road.
- b) We waited in the departure lounge for two hours before they let us

..... c) This train leaves in two minutes, so we'd better

d) I ...... that took me straight to the airport from the main bus station.

e) I think this bus goes to the city centre. Shall we

Now check your answers by looking at get on; get on sth on p. 103.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **OPPOSITES**

> get off; get off something

#### SIMILAR VERBS

Also look at the verb get in, get in something, which has a similar meaning.

#### GO UN

# FIRST MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I know things seem bad, but life must go on.
- Things can't go on as they are. Something has to change.
- · He didn't even look up. He just went on reading.
- She just went on with what she was doing as if I wasn't there.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Match each sentence below with the appropriate meaning of the verb

- a) The situation went on for many years.
- i) to continue without stopping

b) She went on painting.

ii) to continue to happen or exist

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He went on.
- b) The work went on.
- c) He went on working.
- d) He went on with his work.
- e) He went on to work.

Now check your answers by looking at go on on p. 104.

## PRACTISE

### I Match the two halves to make mini dialogues:

- a) You can't go on lying to him.
- i) How rude!
- b) She went on talking.
- ii) Yes, it's time to tell him the truth.
- c) We can't go on like this!
- iii) Why? What's wrong?

## 2 Complete the following in an appropriate way, using the verb go on:

b) When I walked into the room, everybody .....

Now check your answers by looking at go on on p. 104.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: **ongoing** (= continuing to exist or develop)

Modernizing the computer system is an **ongoing** process.

# SYNONYMS

Carry on has the same meaning and is used in the same way:

He carried on talking, even though I asked him to stop.

# OTHER MEANINGS

on can also mean 'to last': The class goes on until nine o'clock.

## GO ON

#### SECOND MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- What's going on here?
- He never told me what went on at school.
- · Something was going on and I wanted to know what.
- The public have a right to know what goes on behind the scenes.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Which one of these verbs means the same as go on?

- a) to appear
- b) to happen
- c) to exist

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Something is going on.
- b) Somebody is going on.
- c) Nothing is going on.
- d) Something was gone on.



Now check your answers by looking at go on on p. 105.

## **PRACTISE**

#### I Match the two halves to make complete sentences:

- a) The public meeting gave us a chance
- b) She's been very quiet lately. Do you think
- c) Everybody came running to see
- d) Don't you think people should know
- e) I have no idea

- i) what went on while I was away.
- ii) what's going on?
- iii) to find out what was going on.
- iv) what was going on.
- v) there's something going on?

## 2 Complete these sentences in an appropriate way, using go on in each:

- a) I can hear somebody screaming.....?
- b) Why is she so suspicious? There .....
- c) It was a long time ago, and I never discovered .....

Now check your answers by looking at go on on p. 105.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: **goings-on** (= activities or events that are strange or amusing) (This is a plural noun.)

There have been some strange goings-on at their house.

#### HOLD ON

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Hold on a minute. I need to get my coat.
- Can you hold on? I'll see if Mr Jones is free to take your call.
- Let's hold on for a few minutes and see if anyone else is coming.
- Hold on a second! That doesn't sound right at all.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

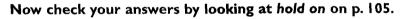
If you ask somebody to hold on, what do you want them to do? Choose one answer.

- a) stop what they are doing
- b) wait for a short time
- c) hold something

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Hold on.
- b) Hold on the phone.
- c) We held on for a few minutes.
- d) We were held on for a few minutes.



## PRACTISE

I In which of these situations would you not ask somebody to hold on?

- a) when you want the person on the telephone to wait
- b) when you are in a hurry and somebody is being too slow
- c) when you need to think about the answer to a question
- 2 What could you say in the following situations? Use hold on in each answer.
  - a) Your friend is ready to go out, but you need to make a quick phone call.
  - b) The lesson is due to start, but only half the class has arrived. You think it's better if you wait to see if more students arrive.

Now check your answers by looking at hold on on p. 105.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **SYNONYMS**

The verb hang on means the same and is used in the same way, especially in British English:

Hang on, I'll be with you in a minute.

Can you hang on? I'll see if he's in.



## LOG ON; LOG ONTO something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Can you show me how to log on?
- Close all programs and log on as a different user.
- I don't know how to log onto this machine.
- It's a great website and hundreds of people are logging onto it every day.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose the best word to complete the meaning of log on:

begin continue stop to perform the actions that allow you to ...... using a computer system

### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I logged on.
- b) I logged the computer on.
- c) I logged onto the computer.
- d) I logged it on.
- e) I logged onto it.

This verb is also common in the pattern be logged on: You are now logged on.

Now check your answers by looking at log on; log onto sth on p. 106.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of log on or log onto something. Use the objects below where necessary:

the	system	the	Internet

- a) Every evening she ...... to check the news.
- b) You can't ...... without a user name and password.
- c) Press CTRL + ALT + DELETE to .....

Now check your answers by looking at log on; log onto sth on p. 106.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a logon

All successful logons are recorded.

## SYNONYMS

Log in, log into something has the same meaning and is used in the same variety of patterns:

Will you show me how to log in?

There is also the noun login, with the same meaning as logon.

# OPPOSITES

log off; log off something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Put a clean shirt on before dinner, please.
- He had a shower and put on a new black T-shirt.
- She took a pair of dark glasses out of her pocket and put them on.

## CIECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises

#### MEANING

- I Which is the best explanation of this meaning of put something on?
  - a) to be wearing an item of clothing
  - b) to put an item of clothing on your body
- 2 Which of the following can you not put on?
  - a) shoes **b)** a handkerchief **c)** a watch
- d) earrings
- e) an umbrella

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He put his coat on.
- b) He put on his coat.
- c) He put it on.
- d) He put on it.
- e) His coat was put on.

Now check your answers by looking at put sth on on p. 107.

- 1 Put on or wear? Choose the best verb. The answer to MEANING exercise I will help you.
  - a) Do you put on / wear glasses?
  - b) What was he putting on I wearing when you last saw him?
  - c) I got up quickly and put on I wore my clothes.
- 2 Respond to the following, using put something on and the object in brackets.
  - a) 'I'm very cold!' 'Why don't .....?' (your jacket)

Now check your answers by looking at put sth on on p. 107.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **OPPOSITES**

> take something off

#### OTHER MEANINGS

Put something on is also used when you apply cream, perfume, etc. to your skin: She spends a long time **putting on** her make-up.

> turn something on

## TURN something ON

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- It's a bit dark in here. Shall I turn the light on?
- Can I turn on the television? I want to watch the news.
- I don't understand this machine. How do you turn it on?
- The heating has been turned on, so our offices are nice and warm.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Complete this meaning of turn something on using the words below:

electricity	button	start	switch			
to	the flow of		, gas or	water by	moving a	
or pressing a						

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He turned the TV on.
- b) He turned on the TV.
- c) He turned it on.
- d) He turned on it.
- e) The TV was turned on.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth on on p. 109.

## PRACTISE

- I Complete these sentences in an appropriate way, using a form of turn on and an object:
- a) It's quite cold in here, isn't it? We .....
- b) My computer's broken. It crashes every time I
- c) She was bored, driving down the motorway on her own, so she

## 2 Correct any errors in the following:

.....

- a) I forgot to turn the answer machine when I left the house this morning.
- b) If you want a hot bath later, you'll have to turning the hot water on now.
- c) How can you read in this light? Let me turn on the big light on for you.
- d) To turn the power back on, press the standby button.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth on on p. 109.

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

## **OPPOSITES**

turn something off

# SIMILAR VERBS

turn something up and turn something down

## CHECK OUT: CHECK OUT OF something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- We have to check out by 10 a.m.
- It was nearly twelve by the time she checked out of the Hilton.
- He checked out of the hospital against his doctor's orders.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

- I If you check out of a hotel, which of the following do you do? More than one answer is correct.
  - a) You visit the hotel.
  - b) You pay your bill.
  - c) You ask the receptionist questions.
  - d) You give back your key.
  - e) You leave.

#### 2 Which of these places can you check out of?

- a) a hotel
- **b)** a motel **c)** an office
- d) a hospital

e) an airport

#### **GRAMMAR**

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I checked out.
- b) I checked out the hotel.
- c) I checked out of the hotel.
- d) The hotel was checked out of.

Now check your answers by looking at check out; check out of sth on p. 102.

Complete the sentences with th	e correct form o	of check	out or	check
out of:				
a) What time do I have to	ir	n the mo	orning?	

b) We ...... our hotel early, and went to the airport.

c) Make sure you haven't left anything in your room before you ..... d) I tried to find him, but he'd already .....

e) He called to say that he ...... the hospital already.

Now check your answers by looking at check out; check out of sth on p. 102.

#### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### RELATED WORDS

noun: checkout (This is an uncountable noun.)

Checkout is 11a.m.

#### **OPPOSITES**

> check in; check somebody or something in



#### CHECK somebody or something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The police are checking out her story.
- They always check people out before offering them a job.
- I gave them a false address but they didn't check it out.
- You need to get that cough checked out by a doctor.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

## Complete the meanings, using all of the words below:

honest	true	correct		able	acceptable
a) If you c	heck some	body out, yo	u find ou	t if they	/ are
	, etc.				

b) If you check something out, you find out if it is ...... or

#### GRAMMAR

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I checked his story out.
- b) I checked out his story.
- c) I checked it out.

......

- d) I checked out it.
- e) His story was checked out.

Now check your answers by looking at check sb/sth out on p. 102.

## PRACTISE

Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same, using the verb check somebody or something out:

Taming the verb check somebody of something out.	
a) I don't trust him. I think we should find out if his story is true.	
I think we	

- b) The police investigated the names and addresses to see if they were real.
- c) Can you see if something is correct for me?

d)	They always do thorough checks on any potential employees.
	Potential employees are always

Now check your answers by looking at check sb/sth out on p. 102.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## OTHER MEANINGS

In informal language, check somebody or something out can also mean 'to look at somebody or something because they or it seem interesting or attractive': We're going to check out that new bar in town. Do you want to come?

## ID OUT; FIND something OUT

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I don't know the answer to that question, but I'll find out for you.
- You'll never find out my secret!
- How did you find that out?
- They called him to find out why he wasn't at work.
- She was furious when she found out that he'd been lying to her.
- Did you find out anything about the family?

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises

#### MEANING

Which of these verbs can mean the same as find out? Choose one answer.

a) to discover

**b)** to invent

c) to know

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I found out.
- b) I found the truth out.
- c) I found out the truth.
- d) I found it out.
- e) I found out it.

Now check your answers by looking at find out; find sth out on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

Find out is often used with question words. Imagine you are a private detective, and a client has asked you to investigate a man who has been following her. She wants the answers to these questions.

C	implete the sentences below each question.
a)	(Who is he?)
	I want you to find out who
b)	(Where does he live?)
	Can you find out where?
c)	(When did he start following me?)
	Please find out when
d)	(Why is he following me?)
	I must find out
e)	(How does he know my name?)
	I need to
f)	(What does he want?)

Now check your answers by looking at find out; find sth out on p. 103.

## HAVE something ON; HAVE GOT something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She didn't have any lipstick on, which was unusual.
- | had on a pair of jeans and a T-shirt.
- You've seen my black dress. I had it on yesterday.
- | can't see that. | haven't got my glasses on.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

## MEANING

| Which of these sentences means the same as 'She had a new hat on.'?

- a) She was wearing a new hat.
- b) She had a new hat.
- c) She bought a new hat.

## 2 Which of the following can you not have on?

a) a bag b) earrings c) make-up d) your hair e) a uniform f) a watch

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He had a tie on.
- b) He had on a tie.
- c) He had it on.
- d) He had on it.
- e) The tie was had on.

Now check your answers by looking at have sth on; have got sth on on p. 105.

## PRACTISE

- I Only <u>one</u> of these sentences is grammatically correct. Which one? Can you find and correct the mistakes in the other sentences?
  - a) Today I'm having my favourite sweater on.
  - b) Did she have anything nice on when you saw her?
  - c) I was cold because I hadn't a coat on.
- 2 Answer these questions, using have something on or have got something on:
  - a) What are you wearing now?
  - b) What was your mother wearing last time you saw her?

Now check your answers by looking at have sth on; have got sth on on p. 105.

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

## OTHER MEANINGS

This verb has two other meanings:

 $I_{r,t}^{r}$  cold. Can we have the heating on? (= Can we have the heating switched on?)

Have you got anything on tomorrow? (= Do you have anything planned or arranged?)



#### DOWN

On pages 8 to 16 you studied these verbs in combination with DOWN:

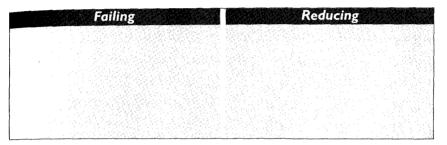
break cut let put settle slow turn write

# PATTERNS OF MEANING

## EXERCISE I

You may now be able to see some patterns of meaning of verbs that combine with DOWN. The verbs you have studied have two main areas of meaning. Try to fit the verbs in the box into the two categories. You can look back at pages 8 – 16 to help you.

break down cut down let sb down slow down turn sb/sth down turn sth down



### RELATED WORDS

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Complete each sentence with a noun or an adjective related to one of the verbs in the box.

break down let sb down slow down break down

- a) Many movie stars are a bit of a ...... when you meet them.
- b) There was an old ......truck by the side of the road.
- c) There has been a .....in the world economy.
- d) Most delays are caused by accidents, roadworks or vehicle .....

## TEST YOURSELF

## **EXERCISE 3**

Now try to complete these sentences with one of the verbs in the correct form.

- a) I drink far too much coffee. I really should ...... down.
- b) Can you ......your CD player down? I can't get to sleep.
- d) The car couldn't ...... down in time and crashed into a tree.
- e) If you fail this exam again, you'll be ..... the whole family down.
- f) You'll break that vase! .....it down!
- g) She was ...... down for the job because of her age.

Check your answers on page RII.

OFF

On pages 22 to 37 you studied these verbs used in combination with OFF:

cut drop get go log put set take tell turn

## PATTERNS OF MEANING

#### **EXERCISE I**

You may now be able to see some patterns of meaning of verbs that combine with OFF. There are three main areas of meaning. Try to fit the verbs in the box into the three categories. You can look back at pages 22 – 37 to help you.

cut sb off		off (meaning 2)	drop sb/sth off
get off, get off sth put sb off (meanings 1,2)	log off, log set off	take off	put sth off turn sth off

<b>Venuing</b>	Stopping/preven	. Ending	Departing/leaving
9			

#### OPPOSITES

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Give the opposites of the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

- a) I'll drop you off at your hotel.
- b) Where do we get off the bus?
- c) Don't forget to log off when you have finished using the computer.
- d) The plane took off at 12.20.
- e) Would you like to take your coat off?
- f) I'll turn the lights off.

# SYNONYMS

## EXERCISE 3

Match the phrasal verbs in these sentences with their single word synonyms.

- a) Don't stand there watching me you're putting me off.
- b) Let's put the meeting off until next week.
- We set off at midday.
- d) Can you take your boots off before you come indoors?

Γ	remove	
1	,	





postpone

## RELATED WORDS

#### **EXERCISE 4**

Complete the following sentences with a noun or an adjective related to the phrasal verbs in the box.

tell somebody off

put somebody off

take off

- a) Do not use mobile phones during ...... and landing.
- b) I got a terrible ...... from Mum!
- c) I find her manner very ......



#### **TEST YOURSELF**

#### **EXERCISE 5**

Now test your knowledge of these verbs by completing these sentences with a verb in the correct form. Try to do this without looking back at the pages of individual verbs.

- a) My father was so ill we had to ...... off the wedding until he was better.
- b) The terrible smell in the room ...... me off my food.
- c) The last person to leave should ...... off all the lights.
- d) Ask the driver to .......you off at the supermarket.
  e) The bus stopped but no one
- e) The bus stopped, but no one ......... off.f) The water supply to the house had ...... off.
- g) | ..... the boys off for making so much noise.
- h) I think the milk's ..... off.
- i) The town had ..... off by the floods.

### OUT

On pages 48 to 66 you studied these verbs used in combination with OUT:

check find get give go leave put run sell sort wear work

#### PATTERNS OF MEANING

#### **EXERCISE I**

You may now be able to see some patterns of meaning of verbs that combine with OUT. There are three main areas of meaning. Try to fit the verbs in the box into the three categories. You can look back at pages 48 - 66 to help you.

check out, check out of sth
get out, get out of sth
run out, run out of sth
sort sth out
work out

check sb/sth out
go out (meaning I,3) put sth out
sell out, sell out of sth, be sold out
wear out, wear sth out
work sth out

check sb/sth out
find out, find sth out
sell out, sell out of sth, be sold out
wear out, wear sth out
work sth out

		ESCHUTZEN ER STERNE BEREITE
Finishing/ending	Leaving/going outside	Solving

#### SYNONYMS AND OPPOSITES

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Use one of the verbs below in a suitable form to complete the comments:

get in give out come on go out work out check out

a) Shall we stay in tonight?

No, let's......

c) I just couldn't figure out what he was doing.

No, I couldn't.....either.

d) I've got a lot of papers to hand out.

Shall I help you.....?

e) You can check in any time after 2 p.m. When should we....?

## RELATED WORDS

#### **EXERCISE 3**

₩* <del>* *</del>			_	
powrite each sentence using	a noun or an ad	liactiva formed f	rom the	verb in brackets.
DAWFILE EACH SCHOOLICE USING	a noun or an au	ijective iorinca i		,

- a) Every ticket for the concert had been sold. The concert was ...... (SELL OUT)
- b) His shoes were old and had large holes in them. His shoes were ...... (WEAR OUT)
- c) He hates parties and he's looking for an excuse not to go. He hates parties and he's ...... (GET OUT OF STH)
- d) I'm so tired! I've cleaned the whole house today.

## TEST YOURSELF

## **EXERCISE 4**

Choose the best verb to fit in the spaces in these sentences:

- I'd love some tea, but I don't want to ...... you out at all. a) leave sort put
- We can't have any coffee the milk's ..... out. b) sold run gone
- You can't smoke in here. Can you ...... your cigarette out, please? c)
  - put leave check
- I wish I could ..... out of the meeting. I'm so busy. d) check get go
- e) Do you believe his story? Perhaps we should ...... it out.
- find check sort
- f) I've cleaned the whole apartment today. It has ...... me out. put sorted worn
- g) Dave was upset he was ..... out of the team. put left got
- h) The tickets for the concert are all ..... out. sold run gone
- i) How long will it take to ..... out the problem? check work sort
- j) Can you ..... out the answer to number 2? check work leave



On pages 71 - 100 you studied these verbs used in combination with UP:

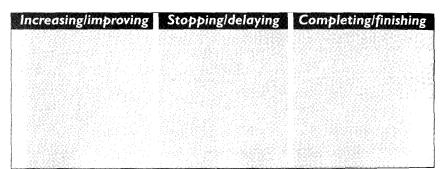
be กับ	blow	break	bring	catch	cheer	do
look	make turn	own	grow pick	nang put	hold set	кеер speak

#### PATTERNS OF MEANING

#### **EXERCISE I**

You may now be able to see some patterns of meaning of verbs that combine with UP. There are three main areas of meaning. Put the verbs in the box into the three catagories. You can look back at pages 71 – 100 to help you.

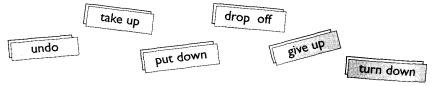
blow sth up cheer up, cheer sb/yourself up	break up fill sth up	bring sb up
give up, give up sth (meaning 1,2) hold sb/sth up wake up, wake sb up	grow up speak up	hang up, hang up sth turn sth up



#### OPPOSITES

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Match the phrasal verbs in these sentences with their opposites in the box.



- a) When did you give up smoking?
- b) He had difficulty doing up the buttons on his coat.
- c) Can you turn up the heating a bit?
- d) I'll pick you up at your house.
- e) She picked the vase up carefully.
- f) I've decided to take up line dancing.

## RELATED WORDS

## EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences with a noun or an adjective formed from the verb in brackets.

- a) George had a very strict ...... (BRING UP)
- .....are expected because of roadworks at the junction. b) (HOLD UP)
- c) It isn't a true story. It's a ......one. (MAKE UP)
- d) What time would you like your ...... call? (WAKE UP)
- e) It took him a long time to recover from the ...... of his marriage. (BREAK UP)
- 1 There's a bus ...... point in front of the hotel. (PICK UP)
- g) .....on this site are free and easy to use. (LOOK UP)

## TEST YOURSELF

#### **EXERCISE 4**

The phrasal verbs in these sentences have been mixed up so that the wrong one is in each sentence. Rearrange the verbs so that each sentence has the correct verb.

- a) I didn't like your boss. I don't know how you caught up with him.
- b) Julia was late again today. I think the traffic picked her up.
- c) I didn't know the answer to the question so I owned one up.
- d) He was so rude! When he heard my voice on the phone he just cheered up!
- e) Who broke the window? Will someone hang up?
- f) The rest of the group were still so far ahead I knew Jack hadn't put up with them.
- g) Dan looked so miserable but I held him up.
- h) I made up the kids from school this afternoon.

### **EXERCISE 5**

Rewrite these sentences, replacing the noun or phrase in italics with a pronoun in the correct position.

- a) How do you put up with that noise all the time? How do you .....? b) When did you take up judo? When did you .....? c) I decided not to look up the words in a dictionary.
- l decided not to ......
- d) I'm sure he made up that story. I'm sure .....

## OTHER PARTICLES

In this book you have studied verbs combining with other particles, including:

away in on over

### PATTERNS OF MEANING

#### **EXERCISE 1**

You may be able to see the main areas of meaning of these particles in the verbs you have studied. Put each verb in the box in the correct category in the table. You can look back at the relevant verb pages to help you.

throw sth away go on (meaning I) log on, log onto sth give sth away get on, get on sth get in, get in sth turn sth on turn over, turn sb/sth over

Movement in a particular direction	Removing	Continuing	Starting

## TEST YOURSELF

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Choose the best verb to fit into the spaces in these sentences:

a) ......on. I'll just get some paper to write all that down.

come turn hold

b) Shall we .....in before we have a cup of coffee?

c) Put your shoes on properly or you'll .....over.

get turn fall

d) It took him a long time to ...... over his illness.

fall get throw

e) Can you describe what she ...... on when you last saw her?

got held had

f) Please .....in your full name and your address.

log fill turn

#### **GET**

GET can be used in combination with a variety of adverbs and prepositions. In this book you have met GET in combination with:

in

off

out

over

up

# MEANING

## EXERCISE I

Match each sentence with an explanation of the meaning in the box.

on

- a) I'm still getting over my cold.
- b) They were locked in the building and couldn't get out.
- c) It's 6.30! You should be getting up now.
- d) Jack got in the car and drove off.
- e) Do you get on well with your teachers?
- f) I said I would go shopping with him, so I can't get out of it now.
- g) Anna got off the bus and started to walk along the road.
- h) We had to break a window to get in.
  - i) to get into a bus, train, plane, car, etc.
  - ii) to have a friendly relationship with somebody
  - iii) to manage to find a way out of a place
  - iv) to return to your usual state of health or happiness after an illness, a shock, etc.
  - v) to get out of bed
  - vi) to leave a bus, train or plane
  - vii) to succeed in entering a place
  - viii) to avoid a responsibility or duty

## TEST YOURSELF

### **EXERCISE 2**

The phrasal verbs in these sentences have been mixed up so that the wrong one is in each sentence. Rearrange the verbs so that each sentence has the correct verb.

- a) My parents don't get over their neighbours very well.
- b) Don't leave your bags on the train when you get on it.
- c) You promised to help me! You can't get off it now.
- d) I watched him get up his bike and ride away.
- e) Come on, lazy! It's time to get in.
- f) Be quick and get on with the car! We're late.
- g) I was very angry with him, but he'll get out of it.

### PUT

PUT can be used in combination with a variety of adverbs and prepositions. In this book you have met PUT in combination with:

> away down aff with on up

### MEANING

#### **EXERCISE 1**

Match each sentence with an explanation of the meaning in the box.

- a) It's cold outside you'll need to put on a coat.
- b) I'd love some tea, but I don't want to put you out at all.
- c) How do you put up with all that noise?
- d) Don't watch me you're putting me off!
- e) He washed the dishes and put them away.
- f) She put her bag down by the door.
- g) The fire was put out before the firefighters arrived.
- h) We'll have to put the meeting off until next week.
- i) The accident put her off driving for years.
  - to put something in a box, a drawer, etc. because you have i) finished using it
  - to change something to a later date or time ii)
  - to make somebody stop liking something (iii
  - to accept something that is annoying or unpleasant without iv) complaining
  - to place something that you are holding on the floor v)
  - to make trouble, problems or extra work for somebody vi)
  - to put an item of clothing on your body (iiv
  - viii) to stop something burning
  - to disturb somebody who is trying to give their attention to ix) something

#### **TEST YOURSELF**

#### **EXERCISE 2**

Complete the dialogues in an appropriate way, using a phrasal verb with PUT and anything else that you need.

- a) Would you like to stay the night here? Oh, I don't want .....
- b) My car broke down again the other day!
- I don't know why.....
- c) Do you like strong cheese? No, it's the smell that.....
- d) It feels a bit cold in here.
- Why don't you.....?

## DOWN

### Exercise I

Failing: break down; let sb down; turn sb/sth down Reducing: cut down; slow down; turn sth down

## Exercise 2

a) let-down b) broken-down c) slowdown d) breakdowns

#### Exercise 3

a) cut b) turn c) settle d) slow e) letting f) Put g) turned

#### OFF

#### Exercise I

Departing and leaving: drop sb/sth off; get off, get off sth; set off; take off Ending: cut sb off; cut sb/sth off; log off, log off sth; turn sth off Stopping/preventing: put sth off; put sb off (1,2)

#### Exercise 2

a) pick up b) get on c) log on d) land e) put on f) turn on

#### Exercise 3

a) distract b) postpone c) leave d) remove

#### Exercise 4

a) take-off b) telling-off c) off-putting

#### Exercise 5

- a) put b) put c) turn d) drop e) got f) been cut g) told
- h) gone i) been cut

#### OUT

#### Exercise I

Finishing/ending: go out (3); put sth out; run out, run out of sth; sell out, sell out of sth, be sold out; wear out, wear sth out; wear sb/yourself out; work out

Leaving/going outside: check out, check out of sth; get out, get out of sth; go out (1)

Solving: check sb/sth out; find out, find sth out; sort sth out; work sth out

#### Exercise 2

- a) No, let's go out. b) The lights have gone out. c) No, I couldn't work it out either.
- d) Shall I help you give them out? e) When should we check out?

### Exercise 3

 ${\bf a}$ ) a sell-out  ${\bf b}$ ) worn out  ${\bf c}$ ) looking for a get-out  ${\bf d}$ ) I'm worn out

### Exercise 4

a) put b) run c) put d) get e) check f) worn g) left h) sold i) sort j) work

Increasing/improving: blow sth up; bring sb up; cheer up, cheer sb/yourself up; grow up; speak up; turn sth up Stopping/delaying: break up; give up, give sth up (1,2); hang up, hang up sth; hold sb/sth up

Completing/finishing: fill sth up; wake up, wake sb up Exercise 2

a) take up b) undo c) turn down d) drop off e) put down f) give up Exercise 3

a) upbringing b) hold-ups c) made-up d) wake-up e) break-up f) pickup g) look-ups Exercise 4

a) put up with him b) held her up c) made one up d) hung up e) own up f) caught up with them g) cheered him up h) picked up the kids

a) put up with it b) take it up c) look them up d) he made it up

## OTHER PARTICLES

#### Exercise 1

Exercise 5

Exercise I

Movement in a particular direction: get on, get on sth; get in, get in sth; turn over, turn sb/sth over

Removing: throw sth away; give sth away Continuing: go on (1)

Starting: log on, log onto sth; turn sth on

## Exercise 2

a) Hold b) check c) fall d) get e) had f) fill

### **GET**

Exercise I a) iv b) iii c) v **d)** i e) ii f) viii g) vi h) vii

## Exercise 2

- a) get on with
- b) get off it
- c) get out of it

d) get on

e) get up

f) get in g) get over it

#### PUT

Exercise 1

a) vii b) vi c) iv d) ix e) i f) v g) viii h) ii

Exercise 2

Suggested answers:

- a) Oh I don't want to put you out (at all). b) I don't know why you put up with it.
- c) No, it's the smell that puts me off.
- d) Why don't you put your sweater on?

#### GET OUT; GET OUT OF something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The driver's door opened and an elderly woman got out.
- The doors and windows were locked and they couldn't get out.
- I didn't get out of bed until after ten o'clock.
- The car was very small, but six people got out of it.
- I'm scared. Let's get out of here.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- | Get out usually means 'to leave or go out'. Which of the following can you get out of?
  - a) a car
- b) a bicycle
- c) a train
- d) a building
- e) a room

- f) a chair
- g) home
- 2 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence They got out of the building?
  - a) They had to leave the building.
  - b) They tried to leave the building.
  - c) They managed to leave the building.

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I got out.
- b) I got out of the car.
- c) I got it out.
- d) I got out of it.
- e) The car was got out of.

Now check your answers by looking at get out; get out of sth on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences with the correct form of get out or get out of. Use the objects below where necessary:

here the office

- a) It was crowded, but then lots of people ...... at the next station.
- b) Somehow the cat had climbed into the box and it couldn't .....
- d) I usually try to ...... for an hour at lunchtime.

Now check your answers by looking at get out; get out of sth on p. 103.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **OPPOSITES**

get in; get in something

# SIMILAR VERBS

The verb get off; get off something has a similar meaning.



# **UI UP** something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I wish I could get out of this meeting! I'm so busy.
- He'd promised to go out with some colleagues and he couldn't get out of it.
- The wedding's all arranged. There's no getting out of it now.
- She's not really ill; she's just trying to get out of taking the English test.

# **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

Which of the following is not an explanation of the meaning of get out of something?

- a) to avoid a responsibility or duty
- $\mathbf{b}$ ) to not do something that you ought to do
- c) to not do something that you want to do

#### GRAMMAR

# Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I got out the meeting.
- b) I got out of the meeting.
- c) I got out of to attend the meeting.
- d) I got out of attending the meeting.
- e) I got out of it.
- f) The meeting was got out of.

Now check your answers by looking at get out of sth on p. 104.

# PRACTISE

- I You don't want to go to a meeting. Can you get out of it? Answer yes or no for each of the following:
  - a) Your manager told you to go.
  - b) No one will mind if you don't go.
  - c) It's optional.
  - d) It's compulsory.
- 2 Complete the following in a suitable way, using get out of something or get out of doing something and any other necessary information:

0	NAME OF COME SOMETHING and any	Other necessary information
э)	We promised we'd go to the party	into mecessary intormation.
u,	The profitised we digo to the party.	- We can't
<b>L</b> \	He same I is the grant of	**C Carr C

- b) He complained that the meal was terrible and tried .....
- c) He hated the science classes, but there was .....
- d) It's a very important meeting. I don't think I .....

Now check your answers by looking at get out of sth on p. 104.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a get-out (= a way of avoiding something) (This is usually a singular noun.) They're looking for an easy get-out.



### GIVE something OUT

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The conductor is the person on a bus who gives out tickets.
- They were standing in the street giving leaflets out to passers-by.
- We made invitations and gave them out to our friends.
- The papers were given out and we had an hour to do the test.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Which one of these verbs means the same as give something out?

- a) to collect
- **b)** to distribute
- c) to offer

### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I gave the books out.
- b) | gave out the books.
- c) I gave them out.
- d) I gave out them.
- e) The books were given out.

Now check your answers by looking at give sth out on p. 104.

## PRACTISE

Complete the following with the correct form of give something out and one of the objects below. Use each object once only.

	Now chec	k your an	swers by looking	at give sth out o	on p. 104.
	How is the	campaign go	oing? Do you need a	ny help with	?
	the refugees				
c)	The relief or	rganizations	had arrived and we	re	to
	students.				
b)	The teacher	asked for s	ilence and started		to all the
			to her wedding to all her colleagues.		
	e tood		exam papers		

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

## SYNONYMS

The verb hand something out means the same and is used in the same way:

Can you help me **hand** these books **out**, please?

A free factsheet was handed out at the end of the session.

# OTHER MEANINGS

Give something out can also mean I to produce something such as heat or light: That lamp doesn't give out a lot of light.

2 tell people something or broadcast something:

No details of the accident have been **given out** yet.

#### FIRST MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- We're going out for a meal. Do you want to come?
- You look very smart this evening. Are you going out?
- He goes out a lot.
- Jenny usually goes out with her friends on Friday evenings.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MÉANING

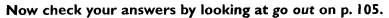
Choose the best meaning of this use of go out:

- a) to leave a building and not return
- b) to leave your house to go to a social event
- c) to leave one place and go to a different place

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) We went out.
- b) We went out the house.
- c) We were gone out.



## PRACTISE

I Answer the following questions, using go out and the phrases	below,
with any other necessary information:	

my	friends	a party	a special meal
a)	Did you celeb	rate your wed	lding anniversary?
	Yes, we		
b)	What do you	do at weeken	ds?
	l usually		
c)	Is Jim here?		
	No,		

- 2 Are these sentences true or false for <u>you</u>? If they are false, change the information to make them correct.
  - a) I always go out on Friday and Saturday evenings.
  - b) I went out last night.
  - c) My parents never let me go out when I was young.

Now check your answers by looking at go out on p. 105.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of this meaning of **go out** is **stay in**:

Do you want to **go out** tonight or would you rather **stay in**?



#### GO OUT

## SECOND MEANING

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- They started going out together when they were still at school.
- She's going out with her best friend's brother.
- How long have you and Anthony been going out?
- They went out for nearly a year, but they're not together any more.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

				_
ΑЛ	FΑ	NI	ľ	u

Use three of the words below to complete this meaning of go out:

Use thre	e or the	MOLO2 DEIOM	to complet		- 6
money	time	relationship	romantic	friendly	poo
to spend		with some	body and hav	e a	
	with	them			

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) They are going out.
- b) They are going out together.
- c) He's going out with her.
- d) He's going out together.

Go out is often used in the progressive tenses with this meaning.

Now check your answers by looking at go out on p. 105.

## PRACTISE

- I Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same, using go out:
  - a) Kate and Sam have been boyfriend and girlfriend for three years.

b)	How	long	were	those	two	together?	
----	-----	------	------	-------	-----	-----------	--

- c) They had a relationship for years before they finally got married.
- d) Do you have a boyfriend at the moment?
- 2 Write a sentence about a romantic relationship that you are having now or that you had in the past, for example:

I once had a Spanish boyfriend. We went out for nearly a year, but then he went back to Spain.

Now check your answers by looking at go out on p. 105.

### GO OUT

#### THIRD MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- There was a power cut and all the lights went out.
- Don't let the fire go out, please.
- The match went out, so he lit another one.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the meanings with a word or phrase from the brackets:

- a) If a light goes out, it stops .......(shining / changing)
- b) If a fire goes out, it stops ......(spreading / burning)

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The lights went out.
- b) They went out the lights.
- c) The lights were gone out.

Now check your answers by looking at go out on p. 105.

## PRACTISE

I What does it refer to in each sentence? Choose from the words below. Use each object only once.

the candle the fire the flame the torch

- a) I put more wood on it, but it still went out.
- b) It flickered, then went out.
- c) Don't put it by the window. It'll go out.
- d) It keeps going out. Maybe the battery is flat.
- 2 Answer these questions in a suitable way, using go out and any other necessary information.
  - a) Why is it so cold?

b)	Who turned	out the lights!	
	Nobody		

Now check your answers by looking at go out on p. 105.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of go out is go on or come on:

We sat in the dark for ten minutes, then the lights suddenly came on again.

There was a light going on and off up ahead in the distance.

#### SIMILAR VERBS

## LEAVE somebody or something OUT; LEAVE somebody or something OUT OF something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- You've spelt Michael's name wrong. You've left out the 'a'.
- I realized that I'd left Jenny out and went to get a cup for her.
- Can you check the guest list for me? I don't want to leave anyone out.
- Why did you decide to leave Smith out of the team?
- She was always left out when it was time to make important decisions.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- | What is the opposite of leave out? Choose one answer.
  - a) to add
- b) to include
- c) to omit

### 2 If you leave someone or something out, is it ...?

- a) accidental (= you didn't mean to do it)
- **b)** intentional (= you meant to do it)
- c) either accidental or intentional

#### GRAMMAR

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) I left Alison out.
- b) I left out Alison.
- c) I left her out.
- d) I left out her.
- e) Alison was left out.

Now check your answers by looking at leave sb/sth out; leave sb/sth out of sth on p. 106.

# PRACTISE

Complete the second	sentence so	that the	meaning	stays	the	same	as
the first, using a form	of leave out.			•			

a)	Tell me what happened, and give me all the details!
	Tell me what happened, and don't
b)	It seemed wrong not to invite Daisy, so she came along too.
	It seemed wrong
c)	I wrote the number down, but I forgot to write the '0'.
	I wrote the number down, but
4)	David wasn't included in the team because of injury.



Now check your answers by looking at leave sb/sth out; leave sb/sth out

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I didn't want to put my aunt out, so I only stayed one night with her.
- I'd love a cup of tea, if it doesn't put you out too much.
- Would it put your parents out if we brought the kids with us?

## **GIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

somebody OUT

#### **MEANING**

Which of the following is the best explanation of the meaning of this use of put somebody out?

- a) to make somebody leave a place or a job
- b) to make trouble, problems or extra work for somebody
- c) to make somebody angry or annoyed

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She put her family out.
- b) She put out her family.
- c) She put them out.
- d) She put out them.
- e) She put it out.



## PRACTISE

- I Decide whether somebody or something has put the speaker out or not, according to what he/she says. Put a tick for yes, or a cross for no.
  - a) I'm going into town anyway, so it's no trouble to take Harry to school.
  - b) He stayed with us for three whole weeks, which was rather difficult.
  - c) This is the third time I've done this journey today!
  - d) Jane stayed for dinner, which was lovely.
- 2 There is a grammatical mistake in <u>each</u> of these sentences. Can you find them and correct them?
  - a) I hope our arriving late didn't put yourself out at all.
  - b) Would it put out you too much if he came to stay for a day or two?

Now check your answers by looking at put sb out on p. 107.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### OTHER MEANINGS

**Put yourself out**, meaning 'to make a special effort to do something for somebody', is also common:

She really put herself out for her visitors.

In the passive, be put out usually means 'be upset or offended':

He was extremely put out when I couldn't remember his name.



### PUT something OUT

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- You can't smoke in here. Put that cigarette out, please.
- They tried to put out the fire themselves.
- The paper caught fire, but thankfully we managed to put it out.
- It was late at night before the blaze was finally put out.

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose one of the words below to complete the meaning of this use of put something out:

to stop something .....

a) burning

b) shining c) working

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) They put the fire out.
- b) They put out the fire.
- c) They put it out.
- d) They put out it.
- e) The fire was put out.

Now check your answers by looking at put sth out on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

### I Match the two halves to make complete sentences:

- a) After more than ten hours
- c) Fortunately, the fire was put out iii) so he put it out.
- d) Two hose reels were used
- i) to put the flames out.
- b) His cigar was making me cough ii) before any serious damage was done.

  - iv) the fire still hadn't been put out.
- 2 Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using a form of put out and any other necessary words or phrases:
  - a) It is a firefighter's job to .....
  - b) He was smoking in my room, which I hate, so I asked him if
  - c) The blaze destroyed two shops before it .....

Now check your answers by looking at put sth out on p. 107.

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### SYNONYMS

To extinguish something has the same meaning as to put something out, but is usually more formal:

All passengers are kindly requested to **extinguish** their cigarettes and fasten their seatbelts.



## IN OUT OF something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Money ran out after four years and the building was never finished.
- 'Why has the car stopped?' 'lt's run out of petrol.'
- 'Can I have a copy of the handout?' 'I'm afraid we've run out.'
- I've run out of sugar. I'll see if I can borrow some.
- Time is running out and we still have loads to do.

# **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Use three	of the wo	rds below to	complete the meaning of run out:
little	none	supply	used
if a supply	of something	g runs out, or	if a person runs out of aof
something,	there is	left	because it has all been

#### **GRAMMAR**

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Our money ran out.
- b) We ran out.
- c) We ran out money.
- d) We ran out of money.
- e) Our money was run out of.

Now check your answers by looking at run out; run out of sth on p. 108.

ľ	PRACTISE	
	Respond to the following in an appropriate or run out of in each response and an a) Why was the project stopped?	
	Because funds	·······
	b) Shall I make us a coffee?	*
	You can't. We	<b></b>
	c) Is there any more wine?	
	I think it	
	d) Are you going to have another Coke?	
	No I	

### 2 Correct any errors in the following:

- a) The torch doesn't work The battery must have run out.
- b) You have run out space on the disk.
- c) Dad took so many photos he soon runs out of film.
- d) The report was printed on blue paper, as the white had ran out.
- e) They ran out of petrol in the middle of nowhere.
- f) The whole team is tired and they're running out ideas.

Now check your answers by looking at run out; run out of sth on p. 108.

### SELL OUT; SELL OUT OF something; BE SOLD OUT

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Tickets for the game will sell out very quickly.
- 'I'd like some bread, please.' 'I'm afraid we've sold out.'
- They had sold out of milk by 9 a.m.
- The performance was completely sold out.
- We are already sold out for Saturday's concert.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the meanings with a word or phrase from the brackets:

- b) If somebody sells out or sells out of something, they have sold \_\_\_\_\_\_ (all | most) of it and have \_\_\_\_\_ (nothing | little) left.

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The tickets sold out.
- b) They sold out the tickets.
- c) They sold out of tickets.
- d) The tickets were sold out.

Now check your answers by looking at sell out; sell out of sth; be sold out on p. 108.

### **PRACTISE**

Answer these questions in a suitable way, including a form of sell out or be sold out in each answer.

a)	Did	you	get	the	newspape	eri
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	-----

No, .....

b) Why are you reserving your tickets so early?

Because

c) Do you have this shirt in blue, please?

I'm afraid .....

Now check your answers by looking at sell out; sell out of sth; be sold out on p. 108.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a sell-out (= a show, a football game, etc. for which all the tickets have been sold) (This is usually a singular noun.)

Their concert was a sell-out.



#### Something UUI

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- We have sorted out our problems and everything is fine now.
- If the heating breaks down, an engineer will quickly sort things out.
- There's a crisis at the office and they need me there to sort it out.
- The system has broken down. It could take days for it to be sorted out.

**GHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose the best word	or phrase from the brackets to complete the
meaning of sort someth	ing out:
to	(deal with / organize) a problem or situation in a
	(satisfactory / tidy) way

#### **GRAMMAR**

#### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) We sorted our problems out.
- b) We sorted out our problems.
- c) We sorted them out.
- d) We sorted out them.
- e) Our problems were sorted out.

Now check your answers by looking at sort sth out on p. 108.

### PRACTISE

Write questions to fit with the following responses, using a form of sor					
something out in	each question and one of the ob	jects below:			
all the problems	the problem with the heating	your timetable			

a) .	
	No I didn't. It still doesn't work properly. ?
`	Yes they have. Everything's fine now.

Yes I did. I can go to the Italian classes now.

Now check your answers by looking at sort sth out on p. 108.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### OTHER MEANINGS

**Sort something out** also means 'to put something in order or tidy something': We need to **sort out** these papers and file them away.

It can also mean 'to arrange or organize something':

He still hasn't sorted out accommodation for our stay in Italy.



### WEAR OUT; WEAR something

# STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- . They are trying to design tyres that do not wear out.
- He wore out two pairs of boots during one winter.
- Stop pacing up and down. You'll wear the carpet out!
- She rarely wore the shoes because she didn't want to wear them out.
- The sofa had been completely worn out by so many children playing on it.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

If something wears out, which of the following might be true? More than one answer is correct.

- a) it can no longer be used
- b) it is damaged
- c) it is old-fashioned

d) it has been used too much

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) His shoes wore out.
- b) He wore his shoes out.
- c) He wore out his shoes.
- d) He wore them out.
- e) He wore out them.
- f) His shoes had been worn out.



Now check your answers by looking at wear out; wear sth out on p. 110.

### PRACTISE

I	Complete these sentences, using a suitable form of wear out and	an
	object (a noun or a pronoun) where necessary:	

a) She takes good care of her clothes. They never seem to ......

b) If you play that videotape too much you ......

c) My son usually grows out of his shoes before ......

d) She made her jeans into a pair of shorts when the knees .....

### 2 Can you find and correct the mistakes in these sentences?

- a) She needed a new pair of shoes because the ones she had were wore out.
- b) Even expensive trainers wear them out and have to be replaced.
- c) He walks a lot and says he wears out two pairs of shoes out a year.

Now check your answers by looking at wear out; wear sth out on p. 110.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: worn out

These trousers are worn out. I need some new ones.

He was wearing a pair of old worn-out trainers.

WEAR somebody or yourself

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She wore her parents out by refusing to go to bed every night.
- The kids have worn me out.
- You'll wear yourself out if you carry on working so hard.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If something wears you out, how do you feel? Choose one answer.

a) very bored

b) very ill

c) very old

d) very tired

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She wore out.
- b) She wore her parents out.
- c) She wore out her parents.
- d) She wore them out.
- e) She wore out them.
- f) She wore herself out.



### PRACTISE

•	olete these so ojects below:		with a su	itable form of wear out and	one of
him	himself	me	you	yourself	

			, o u	/ Our 5011	
a)	If you ask me, he w	orks too	hard. He'll		
b)	Can we go home r	iow? All th	nat shoppin	g	
c)	You look tired. Did	the jourr	ney	?	
d)	Why don't you go	home and	rest? Ther	e's no point	
e)	He's in hed already	l think th	ne kids	-	

2 Complete this sentence in a suitable way, using this verb.

I'm not going out tonight. I ......

Now check your answers by looking at wear sb/yourself out on p. 110.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: worn out (This does not usually come before a noun.)

Come and sit down. You look worn out!

I went home feeling worn out after the conference.



#### **WORK OUT**

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- My mother is living with us now, which is working out well.
- I do hope things work out for him. He deserves to be happy.
- Unfortunately, their marriage didn't work out and they got divorced last year.
- My trip to London didn't work out the way I'd planned.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Use three of the words below to complete this meaning of work out:

successful	/		become
to	or develop	in a particulai	<b>-</b>
especially in a		way	

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Things worked out.
- b) We worked out things.
- c) Things worked themselves out.

Now check your answers by looking at work out on p. 110.

## PRACTISE

- I In <u>two</u> of these sentences the verb work out is not used correctly. Can you find which ones and correct the mistakes?
  - a) Laura and Pete were married for five years, but they didn't work out.
  - b) I knew I could always go back home if it didn't work out at the new flat.
  - c) Will you call me and let me know how things work out?
  - d) We needn't have worried. Everything didn't work out really well.
- 2 Answer the following question in two different ways, one positive and one negative, using a form of work out in each answer.

How is L	iz getting	on in her	new job?	
a)				
b)				

Now check your answers by looking at work out on p. 110.

## **BUILD YOUR YOCABULARY**

## OTHER MEANINGS

If a person works out, they train their body by physical exercise:

try to work out in the gym three times a week.

You look well. Have you been working out?

A very common related noun is a workout:

did a two-hour **workout** in the gym.

## WORK something OUT

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- We need to work out the total cost of the project before we agree to it.
- It took him two days to work the code out.
- Don't tell me the answer. I want to work it out for myself.
- I can't work out how you got here so quickly.
- Any reductions will be worked out before you receive your bill.

## **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I Which of the following means the same as to work out the total?
  - a) to decide on the total
  - **b)** to calculate the total
- 2 Work something out also means 'to find the answer to a question or something that is difficult to understand or explain'. Which of these can you work out?
  - a) the rules of a game
  - b) the news
  - c) how to operate the washing machine

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He worked the figures out.
- b) He worked out the figures.
- c) He worked them out.
- d) He worked out them.
- e) The figures were worked out.

Now check your answers by looking at work sth out on p. 110.

## PRACTISE

- I Correct any grammatical errors in the following:
  - a) It took me a long time to work out the grammar of phrasal verbs out.
  - b) I am very bad at working sums out in my head. I have to write them down.
  - c) I think it's fun to working out mathematical problems and other puzzles.
- 2 Can you work these puzzles out?
  - a) How many times does the number 3 appear between I and 50?
  - b) What gets wetter as it dries?

Now check your answers by looking at work sth out on p. 110.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **SYNONYMS**

The verb **figure something out** means the same and is used in the same way: I can't **figure out** what's gone wrong.



### **FALL OVER**

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I'm afraid that he might fall over again and hurt himself.
- She still can't walk properly she keeps falling over.
- I just touched the vase and it fell over.

## **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the meaning of fall over with a phrase from the brackets: to be unable to (stay standing / get up) and (lie on / fall to) the ground

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I fell over.
- b) I fell over the ground.
- c) I fell myself over.
- d) The bicycle fell over.
- e) The bicycle fell over it.

Now check your answers by looking at fall over on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

### I Which of the following would be logical answers to this question?

Why did you fall over?

- a) I was sitting down.
- b) My foot slipped.
- c) I suddenly felt very dizzy.
- d) I was holding on to the wall.

## 2 Which three of these objects are the most likely to fall over?

- a) a large pile of books on a table
- b) an old car on a flat road
- c) a tall tree in a storm
- d) a chair with a broken leg
- e) the wheel of a bike

Now check your answers by looking at fall over on p. 103.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### SIMILAR VERBS

If you **fall over something** you hit something with your foot when you are walking or running, and fall or almost fall:

She **fell over** a chair as she was trying to escape.

You'd better move this box or somebody will **fall over** it.

Fall down has a similar meaning to fall over:

If we don't repair the wall, it might fall down.



## **GET OVER** somebody or something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He didn't go out as he was still getting over the flu.
- Once he'd got over the shock of seeing me again, we had a good time.
- I loved Mark very much. It took me a long time to get over him.
- My pride was hurt, but I'll get over it.
- He says he'll never get over losing her.

## **CIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I Which of the following is closest in meaning to this use of get over somebody or something? Choose one answer.
  - a) to climb over
- **b)** to recover from
- c) to return from

### 2 Which two of these can you get over?

- a) a shock
- **b)** a new job **c)** a cold

d) a wedding

#### **GRAMMAR**

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I got the illness over.
- b) I got over the illness.
- c) I got it over.
- d) I got over it.

Now check your answers by looking at get over sb/sth on p. 104.

## PRACTISE

Complete the following sentences with an appropriate form of get over and one of the phrases below:

it	now	the long flight	bronchitis	the shock	her homesickness
a)	It was	the first time she	'd been away f	rom her family	, but she soon

b)	I couldn't join in with the singing, as I
c)	When, I started to make plans to spend my £
	million prize.

d) He was very ill, but he seems to

e) We spent the first day of our holiday .....

Now check your answers by looking at get over sb/sth on p. 104.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### SIMILAR VERBS

The verb get over describes an action. To describe a state, use be over: He had a nasty bout of flu, but he's over it now.



## TURN OVER; TURN somebody or sometring

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He turned over and went back to sleep.
- The car skidded on the ice and turned over.
- She turned the book over and read the notes on the back cover.
- This animal uses its nose to turn over stones when it is looking for food.
- Cook the steak for a few minutes, then turn it over to cook the other side.
- Can you match one of your cards to the one that has been turned over?

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Turn over; turn somebody or something over means 'to change your position or the position of somebody or something'. How? Choose one answer.

- a) so that the other side is facing outwards or upwards
- b) so that the top is facing downwards
- c) so that the inside is facing outwards

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) He turned over.
- b) He turned the book over.
- c) He turned over the book.
- d) He turned it over.
- e) He turned over it.
- f) The book was turned over.

Now check your answers by looking at turn over; turn sb/sth over on p. 110.

## PRACTISE

What does it refer to in each sentence? Use each object below once only.

- a question paper a postcard a card a hand
- a) Take one from anywhere in the pack and turn it over.
- b) Despite all the revision, his mind went blank as soon as he turned it over.
- c) He turned it over and looked at the lines on her palm.
- d) She looked at the picture, then turned it over to see the postmark.

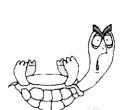
Complet	e the following	sentences in a	an appropriate	way, using	turn
over and	an object (a no	un or a prono	un) <u>if necessar</u>	<b>χ</b> :	

a)	He	 ***********	 ·····,	trying	to	find	a more	comforta	ble i	position.
Ŀ١	C1	 	,	,						

U)	She picked up the coin and examined it carefully,	in
	her hands.	
-١	a.	

c) Shall I ...... and cook the other side now?

Now check your answers by looking at turn over; turn sb/sth over on p. 109.



### COME ROUND

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Jill came round last night and stayed for hours.
- Would you like to come round for dinner?
- I'll come round to your hotel as soon as I finish work.
- Come round later and we'll show you our wedding photos.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you ask somebody to come round, are you asking them to:

- a) stay with you for a few days?
- b) visit you at your home for a short time?
- c) meet you somewhere?

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He came round.
- b) He came round my house.
- c) He came round to my house.
- d) My house was come round to.

Now check your answers by looking at come round on p. 102.

## **PRACTISE**

i Con	nplete the follo	wing in an appropriate	way, using a form o	f come
roun	d in each:			
a) M	ly parents usually		our place on Sundays	

c) My phone's broken. Can .....use yours?

Now check your answers by looking at come round on p. 102.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### SIMILAR VERBS

You can use **come around**, especially in American English, or **come over**, instead of **come round**:

Our new neighbours are coming over for a drink later.

He doesn't come around much any more. He's very busy with his new job.

Use **go round** or **go over** instead of **come round** or **come over** when you are talking about somebody else's home:

Why don't you go round to your grandmother's today?

I'm going over to see Anne later.



### **BE UP TO** somebody

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- It was up to Roger to make sure all the doors and windows were locked.
- The decision's not up to her, it's up to her manager.
- It's your birthday, so what we do tonight is up to you.
- 'Can I have a computer for Christmas?' 'That's up to your father.'

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

The verb be up to somebody has two related meanings. What does it mean in the following examples? Choose a) or b) in each case.

- I It was up to her to cook dinner on Mondays.
  - a) It was her decision.
  - b) It was her responsibility.
- 2 'Shall we go out?' 'It's up to you.'
  - a) It is your decision.
  - b) It is your responsibility.

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

her

- a) It's the boss up to.
- b) It's up to the boss.

students

- c) It's her up to.
- d) It's up to her.

Now check your answers by looking at be up to sb on p. 101.

## PRACTISE

you

I Complete the following with the correct form of be up to somebody and one of the objects below:

the prosecution lawyer

a)	It to find their own accommodation.
b)	It to prove that somebody is guilty in court.
c)	I don't mind where we go - it
d)	Jenny can go to the party if she likes - it
2Α	nswer the following questions in an appropriate way, using be up to pmebody in each answer:
	Can you have time off work next week?
	That's up to
b)	Does your mother tidy your room for you?
	No, it's
c)	Will he go to jail?
	That's

Now check your answers by looking at be up to sb on p. 101.

### BE UP TO something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He looks very guilty. What do you think he's been up to?
- The kids are very quiet. Are they up to something?
- She didn't really want to know what he'd been up to.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### **MEANING**

I Which of the choices a) - d) mean the same as the sentence below?

What are you up to?

- a) What is your job?
- b) What are you doing?
- c) Where are you?
- d) What do you think?
- 2 If you are up to something, is it usually something good, something bad or something important?



#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He's up to something.
- b) He's something up to.
- c) Something was up to him.

Now check your answers by looking at be up to sth on p. 101.

### **PRACTISE**

I Match the two halves to make	complete sentences:
a) I'm going to tell his parents	i) What have you been up to?
b) We have to find out	ii) what he's been up to.
c) I haven't seen you for weeks.	iii) what these people are up to.
d) He's gone out again.	iv) I think he's up to something.
	for each of the following, including be
up to in each:	
a) Your friend is very tired this mo	rning. Ask what he/she did last night.
So,	?
b) A little boy is covered in mud.	Ask his mother what he has been doing.
	?
c) The children are very quiet. Asl something naughty.	k your friend if he/she thinks they are doing
Do you think	?
Now check your answers b	by looking at be up to sth on p. 101.

## BLOW UP; BLOW somebody or something UP

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- There was a huge bang as the fuel tank blew up.
- In 1605 Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament and the King.
- They threatened to blow the building up.
- The thieves robbed the store and then blew it up.
- The two men were tragically blown up by a car bomb in 1987.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

## I If something blows up, what happens? Choose the best meaning:

- a) it explodes or is destroyed by an explosion
- b) it is badly damaged or destroyed by a strong wind

### 2 If somebody or something blows something up, what happens?

- a) it is destroyed with a bomb or an explosion
- b) it is knocked to the ground and badly damaged by strong winds

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The factory blew up.
- b) They blew the factory up.
- c) They blew up the factory.
- d) They blew it up.
- e) They blew up it.
- f) The factory was blown up.

Now check your answers by looking at blow up; blow sb/sth up on p. 101.

## PRACTISE

Complete the following with the correct form of blow up, blow somebody or something up and one of the objects below where necessary:

HIE	ie offices the company director it	
a)	The demonstrators threatened toif their o	demands
	were not met.	
b)	We were sent home from school when the old heating boiler	
c)	They laid explosives all along the bridge and	•
d)	An attempt was made to, but luckily he esc	caped

unharmed.

Now check your answers by looking at blow up; blow sb/sth up on p. 101.

# BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

## **RELATED WORDS**

 $\tau_{L}$  blow-up (= an explosion) (This is especially used in American English.)

The mixture of chemicals caused a massive **blow-up**.



## **BLOW** something **UP**

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- We blew up lots of balloons for the party.
- They used the pump to blow the air bed up.
- The balloon will burst if you blow it up too much.
- Can you check the tyres? I think they need to be blown up a bit.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

#### MEANING

I Use two	of these	words to	complete	this meanin	g of blow something	up:
water	gas	air	petrol	wind	a water	

2 Which of the following can you blow up?

_	• •			.00	<b></b> ,
	~\	المطم	L١	a ballaan	c) ,,,,,,,

- a) a ball b) a ballo
- **b)** a balloon **c)** your cheeks
- **d)** a tyre
- e) a car



#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

to fill something with ...... or ......

- a) We blew the balloons up.
- b) We blew up the balloons.
- c) We blew them up.
- d) We blew up them.
- e) The balloons were blown up.

Now check your answers by looking at blow sth up on p. 101.

### PRACTISE

Answer these questions in any way you like, using the verb blow something up in each:

a)	ls	everything	ready	for	the	party?	

Now check your answers by looking at blow sth up on p. 101.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### RELATED WORDS

adjective: **blow-up** (This is only used before a noun.)
We bought him a **blow-up** pillow for the long bus journey.

#### **OTHER MEANINGS**

**Blow something up** also means 'to make something larger', for example a photograph, a picture, etc:

What a lovely photo! Shall we have it blown up?

### BREAK UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- It's always hard when a marriage breaks up, especially if there are children.
- After three albums, the band broke up in order to have solo careers.
- He's just broken up with his girlfriend.
- · 'Why are you crying?' 'Chris thinks we should break up.'

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the meanings with a word or phrase from the brackets:

- b) If people break up, they ...... (end a relationship / get divorced)

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) They broke up.
- b) He broke up.
- c) He broke up with her.
- d) The marriage broke up.



### **PRACTISE**

I Complete the	sentences with	one of the	subjects below	, using each
subject only o	nce:			
han manniaga	manus banda	-h-		

her marriage many bands she

a) ......broke up in 1985, leaving her to raise two children on her own.

b) \_\_\_\_\_ break up because of personality clashes between members.

c) Pat was very depressed after ...... broke up with John.

### 2 Answer the following question in two ways, using break up:

Are Mark and Liz still together?

No, ......Yes. .....

Now check your answers by looking at break up on p. 101.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: break-up (This noun is usually countable.)

He moved away after the **break-up** of his marriage.

### SYNONYMS

Split up means the same as break up and is used in the same way:

Did you know Sue has **split up** with Jake?

## BRING somebody UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I would prefer not to bring my children up in a big city.
- My aunt brought up her three children without any help.
- His mother brought him up to always say 'please' and 'thank you'.
- She was brought up in the countryside.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you bring up a child, what do you do? Choose two answers:

- a) you care for him or her until he or she is an adult
- b) you make him or her behave in an adult way
- c) you teach him or her how to behave

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She brought her son up.
- b) She brought up her son.
- c) She brought him up.
- d) She brought up him.
- e) He was brought up.



Now check your answers by looking at bring sb up on p. 101.

I Complete each of these sentences with the correct form of bring up

### PRACTISE

an	d one of t	he words or phrases below:	<b>.</b>
ı		boys and girls	
a)	His parents	s died when he was young, so h	is grandparents
		nk parents should	
c)	***************************************	on a farm.	•
2 No	ow use brir	ng somebody up to write two	sentences about <u>your</u> childhood.
	.,,	. 8 от	<u></u>
	***************************************		
	Now che	eck your answers by looking	g at bring sb up on p. 101.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: **upbringing** (= the way in which a child is **cared** for and taught, especially by parents, while he or she is growing up) (*This noun can be either singular or uncountable*.)

She had a very strict upbringing.

#### SIMILAR VERBS

> grow up and look after somebody

## CATCH UP; CATCH somebody or something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- They're a long way in front. Do you think we can catch up?
- · He ran to catch up with her.
- You go ahead. I'll catch you up in a few minutes.
- The police finally caught up with the car at the traffic lights.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Imagine you are running a race. If you catch up with somebody, which of these statements are true?

- a) They were ahead of you.
- b) You had to run faster than them.
- c) They are still in front of you.
- d) You are now in front of them.
- e) You are now level with them.

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She caught up.
- b) She caught Tom up.
- c) She caught up Tom.
- d) She caught him up.
- e) She caught up with Tom.

Now check your answers by looking at catch up; catch sb/sth up on p. 101.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences, using a form of catch up or catch somebody or something up and any other necessary information:

a)	He told	me	to go	on ahead	and said he	<u> </u>

- b) She was driving so fast that I
- c) I often had to stop and let him .....
- d) If you run fast nobody .....

Now check your answers by looking at catch up; catch sb/sth up on p. 101.

## BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### OTHER MEANINGS

This verb can also be used to mean 'to reach the same level or standard as somebody or something else that was better or more advanced':

She missed some classes and had to work hard to catch up with the rest of the class.

The company will probably **catch up** with its competitors within a couple of years.

### SIMILAR VERBS

Also look at the verb keep up, which has a similar meaning.



# CHEER somebody or yourself UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Cheer up! I'm sure everything will be fine.
- He cheered up a lot when he saw you.
- He spent ages trying to cheer the kids up.
- How can I cheer you up?
- I went shopping to cheer myself up.
- Maria was cheered up by a letter from her mother.

## GIECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you cheer up, how do you feel?

- a) happier than before
- b) healthier than before
- c) more excited than before

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She cheered up.
- b) She cheered herself up.
- c) She cheered up herself.
- d) She cheered her friend up.
- e) She cheered him up.
- f) She was cheered up.

Now check your answers by looking at cheer up; cheer sb/yourself up on p. 102.

### PRACTISE

I What could you say in response to the following? Use cheer up or cheer somebody up in each answer.

a)	I'm worried about Jo. She seems very depressed.	
	Why don't you	?
b)	Is Chris more cheerful now?	
	Yes. He	

c) I'm tired of this cold winter weather.

2 When you are feeling depressed, what do you do to cheer yourself up? Write a full sentence.

Now check your answers by looking at cheer up; cheer sb/yourself up on p. 102.



## DO something UP

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I've eaten so much that I can't do my trousers up!
- · He couldn't do up the buttons on his coat.
- The skirt was far too small for her she couldn't even do it up.
- He wore a long coat that was done up at the neck.

# CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

- I Choose the best explanation of this meaning of do something up:
  - a) to make something tight
  - b) to fasten or close something
- 2 Which of these can you do up?
  - **b)** fingers
  - a) a jacket
- c) a zip
- d) socks
- e) a button

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He did his coat up.
- b) He did up his coat.
- c) He did it up.
- d) He did up it.
- e) His coat was done up.

Now check your answers by looking at do sth up on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

Respond to	the following,	using a	form of	do soi	mething (	up in	each:
a) Do you th	vink this incleat is	cmart o	nough?				

a,	Do you trill this jacket is small ellough:
	Yes, if you
b)	Why didn't you buy those jeans?
	They were too small
c)	I just tripped and fell.
	I'm not surprised. Your laces

Now check your answers by looking at do sth up on p. 103.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of do something up is undo something:

I can't **undo** my zip. I think it's stuck.

### SIMILAR VERBS

You can also use more specific verbs: button up, zip up and tie up:

She helped him **button up** his coat.

The opposites of these verbs are unbutton, unzip and untie.



## FILL something UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He filled Daisy's glass up again.
- My mother filled up the freezer for me before she went away.
- I keep emptying the box, but you keep filling it up again!
- We were so thirsty the water jug had to be filled up three times.

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you fill up a container or a place, it becomes completely full. Which of these can you fill up?

- a) a glass
- **b)** a jug
- c) a sandwich d) a suitcase
- e) a job

- f) an order
- g) a jacket

#### GRAMMAR

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) He filled the bottle up.
- b) He filled up the bottle.
- c) He filled it up.
- d) He filled up it.
- e) The bottle was filled up.

Now check your answers by looking at fill sth up on p. 103.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences in any way you like, using the verb fill up and an object (a noun or a pronoun):

- a) She emptied her glass and ...... again.
- b) If you want some more water, \_\_\_\_\_ from the tap.
- c) The fridge is almost empty! I only ...... last week!
- d) You don't need to ......just to make one cup of tea!

Now check your answers by looking at fill sth up on p. 103.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### OTHER MEANINGS

Fill something up is very often used to talk about putting petrol in a car:

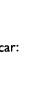
We must **fill** the car **up** with petrol before we go.

Take the car to the garage and fill it up.

You can also use **fill up** with this meaning:

Don't forget to **fill up** before we go. It's a long journey.

I used the car for a week and then filled up (with petrol).



### GET UP; GET somebody UP

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- What time do you have to get up tomorrow?
- Hurry up! It's time to get up!
- It's 8.30 and Mark's still in bed. I'd better go and get him up.

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

What is the opposite of get up? Choose one answer.

a) stop sleeping b) go to bed c) get out of bed

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She got up.
- b) She got her son up.
- c) She got up her son.
- d) She got him up.
- e) She got up him.
- f) He was got up.

Now check your answers by looking at get up; get sb up on p. 104.

## **PRACTISE**

	nswer these questions about <u>yourself</u> , using get <i>up</i> in each case.  What time do you usually get up during the week?
b)	What about at the weekend?
c)	And this morning?
d)	What about tomorrow?
	is nearly midday and your teenage son is still in bed. What do you by to him?
	1

Now check your answers by looking at get up; get sb up on p. 104.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### SIMILAR VERBS

Get up is an action. The verb be up describes a state:

He was up (= he was out of bed) and dressed by six o'clock.

wake up; wake somebody up

### GIVE UP; GIVE UP something

#### FIRST MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I give up tell me the answer.
- I tried running, but I gave up after about ten minutes.
- Nick tried to fix the car, but gave up the attempt after an hour.
- It was so difficult that she was tempted to give it all up.
- In the end he gave up trying to explain it all to me.

## **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### **MEANING**

Use the v	words below	to complet	te this meaning of give up, give up someth	ning:
difficult	stop	trying	usually	Ū
to		to d	o something, because it is to	0

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He gave up.
- b) He gave up the attempt.
- c) He gave it up.
- d) He gave up it.
- e) He gave up to try.
- f) He gave up trying.

Now check your answers by looking at give up; give up sth on p. 104.

### PRACTISE

### I Match the two halves to make complete sentences:

- a) They gave up the search
- **b)** We will not give up
- c) I was tempted to give it up
- d) Don't give up trying
- i) until the solution is found.
- ii) when it got dark.
- iii) unless you're sure you won't succeed.
- iv) and go home.
- 2 Rewrite the following so that the meaning stays the same, using a form of give up, give up something:

  - **b)** I couldn't find him, and in the end I abandoned the search.
  - c) He was exhausted, but he was determined to continue.

Now check your answers by looking at give up; give up sth on p. 104.



## GIVE UP; GIVE UP something

#### SECOND MEANING

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Do you still smoke? You really should give up, you know.
- Try giving up all animal milks and drinking soya milk instead.
- No chocolate for me, thanks. I've given it up.
- I gave up drinking coffee because it kept me awake at night.

**CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

If you give up something, you stop doing or having something. Why?

- a) because it is too difficult
- b) because you consider it unhealthy
- c) because you are not allowed to do or have it

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She gave up.
- b) She gave up coffee.
- c) She gave it up.
- d) She gave up it.
- e) She gave up to drink coffee.
- f) She gave up drinking coffee.



## PRACTISE

- I Respond to the following, using a form of give up in each response and any other necessary information:
  - a) Do you still smoke?

Yes, I'm afraid so.	
---------------------	--

b) Would you like a coffee?

No thanks.

2 Are <u>you</u> trying to give anything up, or have you recently given something up? Is there anything that you think you should give up?

Now check your answers by looking at give up; give up sth on p. 104.

# **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **OPPOSITES**

take up something

## SIMILAR VERBS

Also look at the verb cut down, which has a related meaning.



### GROW UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- They moved around a lot while the children were growing up.
- He wants to be a firefighter when he grows up.
- I grew up in a big city.
- Oh, grow up! Stop being so childish!

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Which one of the following does not explain the meaning of grow up?

- a) to increase in size, number, etc.
- b) to spend the time when you are a child in a particular place or manner
- c) to become an adult

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Grow up!
- b) Grow yourself up!
- c) She grew up.
- d) She grew up her daughter.

Now check your answers by looking at grow up on p. 105.

## PRACTISE

- I Grow or grow up? Remember that grow means 'become bigger or taller'. Choose the best alternative:
  - a) Hasn't he grown/grown up! He's nearly as tall as his father now!
  - b) That plant has really grown/grown up since the last time I saw it.
- c) Thomas and I grew/grew up together, so we're very close.
- 2 Answer these questions about yourself, using the verb grow up:
  - a) When you were a child, where did you live?
  - b) What did you want to be when you were an adult?

Now check your answers by looking at grow up on p. 105.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: grown-up

They have three children, all of them grown-up now.

noun: a grown-up (This is used by children, or by adults talking to children.)

Do you want to come over here and sit with the grown-ups?

#### SIMILAR VERBS

> bring somebody up

## HANG UP; HANG UP something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I said goodbye and hung up.
- The number you dialled is busy. Please hang up and try again.
- · As soon as he hung up the phone, it rang again.
- Don't hang up on me, please. We need to talk.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

### | Why do you hang up?

- a) to start a telephone conversation
- b) to continue a telephone conversation
- c) to end a telephone conversation

### 2 If you hang up on somebody, what do you do?

- a) you suddenly answer the phone for somebody
- b) you suddenly put down the receiver in the middle of a conversation
- c) you suddenly stop speaking to somebody on the telephone and wait

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I hung up.
- b) I hung the phone up.
- c) I hung up the phone.
- d) I hung up him.
- e) I hung up on him.

Now check your answers by looking at hang up; hang up sth on p. 105.



# Complete the sentences with the correct form of hang up and one of the phrases below:

immediately on me the phone when we've finished

- a) Do you want to speak to Mum, or shall I .....?
- b) When I answered the phone, the caller
- c) 'What did he say?' 'Nothing. He .....!'
- d) 'Sorry, wrong number,' she said, .....

Now check your answers by looking at hang up; hang up sth on p. 105.

### BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### OTHER MEANINGS

Hang something up also means 'to hang something on a hook, a piece of string, etc.': Shall I hang your coat up for you, sir?

The wedding dress was hung up in the closet.



## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Roadworks on the motorway are holding up the traffic again.
- Opposition to the road and a lack of cash have held up progress.
- I'm sorry to be so slow. Am I holding people up?
- Isn't Rose here yet? I'll go and see what's holding her up.
- John's not home yet. He must have been held up at the office.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Choose two of the verbs below to complete the meaning of hold somebody or something up:

block cancel control delay to ...... or ...... the progress of somebody or something

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She held the meeting up.
- b) She held up the meeting.
- c) She held it up.
- d) She held up it.
- e) The meeting was held up.



Now check your answers by looking at hold sb/sth up on p. 105.

### **PRACTISE**

i	Complete these sentences using one of the words or phrases I	below
	and a passive form of hold somebody or something up:	

c) They had enough food for several days in case \_\_\_\_\_\_\_by gales.

d) Several roads were blocked, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ for over an hour.

### 2 Correct any errors in the following:

- a) I holded things up for an hour while I rearranged the furniture.
- b) She held everybody up by arguing with the waiter about the bill.
- c) Every time there's bad weather, the trains are being held up.

Now check your answers by looking at hold sb/sth up on p. 105.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **RELATED WORDS**

noun: a hold-up

Why has the train stopped? What's the hold-up?

### **KEEP UP**

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He was walking very fast and I almost had to run to keep up.
- Slow down! I can't keep up.
- The car behind went through a red light to keep up with us.
- Jack was walking fast, but I kept up with him.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

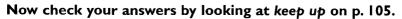
Which one of the following is the best explanation of this meaning of keep up?

- a) to move at the same rate or speed as somebody or something
- b) to move more slowly than somebody or something
- c) to move faster than somebody or something

#### **GRAMMAR**

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) I couldn't keep up.
- b) I couldn't keep up him.
- c) I couldn't keep up with him.
- d) He couldn't be kept up with.



## PRACTISE

I Complete these sentences in a suitable way	using the verb keep up:
a) Hurry up! Please try	
b) You're walking too fast!	
c) We forgot that little Joe would have difficulty	
2 Keep up or catch up? I ook at the answer to	

- 2 Keep up or catch up? Look at the answer to the MEANING exercise and at the verb catch up on p. 77 and then choose the best verb:
  - a) He's too far ahead now. You'll never catch up/keep up with him.
  - b) Let's wait here until the others catch up/keep up.
  - c) We walked along together, Jim almost running to catch up/keep up with me.

Now check your answers by looking at keep up on p. 105.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## OTHER MEANINGS

This verb is often used to mean I to progress or increase at the same speed as somebody or something else: Wages are not **keeping up** with inflation.

He didn't like maths and was struggling to keep up with the rest of the class.

2 to deal successfully with a situation that changes rapidly: The company is finding it hard to keep up with demand.

## SIMILAR VERBS

catch up; catch somebody or something up

## LOOK something UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Joe's looking up their number in the phone book.
- I had to look several words up in the dictionary.
- I don't know when the course starts, but I'll look it up for you.
- He didn't know my phone number, but he looked me up in the book.

CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Complete the meaning of look something up with a word or phrase from the brackets:

to (guess / search for) a word or some (information / names) in a (book / dictionary) or on a computer

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He looked the word up.
- b) He looked up the word.
- c) He looked it up.
- d) He looked up it.
- e) He looked him up.

Now check your answers by looking at look sth up on p. 106.

### PRACTISE

- I There is a grammatical mistake in <u>one</u> of these sentences. Can you find the mistake and correct it?
  - a) I enjoy using a dictionary and looking up new words.
  - b) I usually look up new words up in a bilingual dictionary.
  - c) I only use the Internet as a resource, for looking up useful information.
  - d) I don't know where Brunei is I would have to look it up on a map.
- 2 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of look something up and one of the objects below:

	Now check	your answe	rs by lool	ring at look sth up on p. 106.
c)	The next train	leaves at six o	'clock. I	on the timetable.
	talk to her?			
b)	Why don't you	***************************************		in the phone book if you want to
a)	Every time I try	y to	***************************************	, the Internet crashes.
he	r number	something	it	

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

#### RELATED WORDS

noun: look-up (This noun can be countable and uncountable.)

The new software has an instant look-up facility, which is useful for reading web pages.



## MAKE something UP

### STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I don't believe you! You've made up the whole story.
- She loves singing and even makes up her own songs.
- He didn't know the true facts so he made them up.
- The figures are not real but have been made up as an example.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

Which of the following is closest in meaning to make something up?

- a) to emphasize something
- b) to imagine something
- c) to invent something

#### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically correct?

- a) He made up an excuse.
- b) He made it up.
- c) He made up it.
- d) It was made up.

Now check your answers by looking at make sth up on p. 106.

## PRACTISE

l,	Answer the following questions in an appropriate way, using make up
	and a suitable object (a noun or a pronoun):
ä	a) Do you believe him?
	AL LUCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

No, it .....

c) What excuse did you give for being late?

d) I don't think you're telling the truth.

I promise I .....

### 2 Correct any errors in these sentences:

- a) Of course it's not true! I made it all up!
- b) Most of what had been written about her in the papers had made up.
- c) He can't have make up all that stuff about the army, can he?

Now check your answers by looking at make sth up on p. 106.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: made-up (= invented; not true or real)

It was a true story, not a made-up one.

### UWN UP; OWN UP TO something

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- Are you sure he did it? Did he own up?
- Don't be afraid to own up to your mistakes.
- A vase had been broken, but nobody owned up to it.
- Will anybody own up to breaking the window?

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

#### MEANING

#### Choose the best meaning of own up; own up to something:

- a) to admit that you are responsible for something that has happened
- b) to say that something belongs to you
- c) to feel guilty about something that has happened

#### GRAMMAR

### Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) She owned up.
- b) She owned up her mistake.
- c) She owned up to her mistake.
- d) She owned up to it.
- e) She owned up to make a mistake.
- f) She owned up to making a mistake.
- g) The mistake was owned up to.

Now check your answers by looking at own up; own up to sth on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

- I If you own up to something, which of the following might you say?
  - a) It was my idea!
  - b) It was him!
  - c) It wasn't me!
  - d) I did it!
  - e) I don't know who did it!
- 2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of own up or own up to:
  - a) Eventually the boys ...... inventing the story as a joke.
  - b) When none of the staff ....., they all lost their jobs.
  - c) If the person responsible ....., they won't be punished.
  - d) In the end I felt so guilty that I couldn't help
  - e) She was close to tears as she ...... taking the money.

    f) For some reason he refuses to .......his mistakes.

Now check your answers by looking at own up; own up to sth on p. 107.



## PICK somebody or something UP

### FIRST MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He picked up my bags and took them to my room.
- Pick your books up off the floor, please.
- If the baby starts crying, pick him up.
- Mary was crying to be picked up and carried.

## **EFECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Which of the following means almost the same as pick somebody or something up?

- a) to carry
- b) to choose c) to lift d) to hold

### GRAMMAR

Which of the following are grammatically possible?

- a) I picked the pen up.
- b) I picked up the pen.
- c) I picked it up.
- d) I picked up it.
- e) The pen was picked up.

Now check your answers by looking at pick sb/sth up on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

Complete the following with the correct form of pick up and one of the objects below:

her clothes her it my credit card

a) He dropped his hat, so I ...... for him.

b) When it's your turn, you have to ...... from the pile.

c) She was so heavy that I could only just ..... d) I spent a few minutes \_\_\_\_\_ off the floor and hanging them in the closet.

e) Did you ...... by mistake? I think I left it on the table.

Now check your answers by looking at pick sb/sth up on p. 107.

## BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### **IDIOMS**

### pick up the pieces

This idiom means 'to return, or to help somebody return, to a normal situation, Particularly after a shock or disaster':

He walked out on his family, leaving his wife to pick up the pieces.

### **OPPOSITES**

> put somebody or something down

## PICK somebody or something UP

### SECOND MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I have to pick the kids up from school this afternoon.
- We can pick up the tickets an hour before the show starts.
- Shall I pick you up from work today?
- What time are you being picked up in the morning?

## **CITCL** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises,

### MEANING

- I If you pick somebody up, what do you do? Choose the best meaning:
  - a) you help somebody to go somewhere
  - b) you collect them in your vehicle and take them somewhere
- 2 Choose the verb that means almost the same as pick something up:
- a) to collect something b) to find something c) to choose something

### **GRAMMAR**

## Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He picked the tickets up.
- b) He picked up the tickets.
- c) He picked them up.
- d) He picked up them.
- e) The tickets were picked up.

Now check your answers by looking at pick sb/sth up on p. 107.

## PRACTISE

Complete these sentences using a form of the verb pick up, the phrase in brackets and an appropriate object (a noun or a pronoun): a) I can't meet you at 3.30. I have to ......(from school) b) We need to ...... (from the Box Office)

c) I'm working late tonight. I can't ......(until eight)

d) He had to go home first and ......(for the weekend)

Now check your answers by looking at pick sb/sth up on p. 107.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **RELATED WORDS**

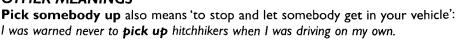
noun: a pickup (= an occasion when somebody or something is collected) The bus driver made several pickups before heading for the airport.

### **OPPOSITES**

92

drop somebody or something off

### OTHER MEANINGS



## PUT UP WITH somebody or sometning

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- She put up with her noisy neighbours for years.
- I find him very annoying. I don't know how she puts up with him.
- I am not putting up with that sort of behaviour!
- He says it's a nuisance but he can put up with it.
- I hate the city, but we put up with living there because of our jobs.

## Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Which of the following means the same as put up with?

a) to continue

b) to tolerate c) to be annoyed

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She put up with the noise.
- b) She put it up with.
- c) She put up with it.
- d) She put up with live there.
- e) She put up with living there.
- f) The noise was put up with.

Now check your answers by looking at put up with sb/sth on p. 108.

## PRACTISE

I What is it in each sentence? Match each with one of the words below. the noise this behaviour the dust the weather the problem

- a) It's a bit cold, but I can put up with it.
- b) I won't put up with it. I'm going to tell them to keep quiet.
- c) It can't be fixed until Friday, so we'll just have to put up with it.
- d) I've tried to put up with it but it makes me sneeze.
- e) Why is she doing this? I'm not going to put up with it!
- 2 Answer the following questions using the verb put up with. The first one has been done for you as an example.

a)	Why did you decide to leave your job?
	Because I couldn't put up with my boss any longer.
b)	Why don't you like him?
	Because

~,	TTIN GIG	you leave	your	ווו טטן	the C	107.	
	Because						

d) Do you like living in the country, then?

Now check your answers by looking at put up with sb/sth on p. 108.



## SET something UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- They often talked about setting up their own business.
- He set the company up three and a half years ago.
- The company is still run by Anna Marsh, who set it up in 1983.
- She set up a group for single parents and their children.
- A committee was set up to investigate the problems.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercis

### MEANING

If you set something up, what do you do?

- a) you control something
- b) you create or start something
- c) you arrange or manage something

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He set the system up.
- b) He set up the system.
- c) He set it up.
- d) He set up it.
- e) The system was set up.

CHAIL CONTINUE CONTIN

Now check your answers by looking at set sth up on p. 108.

## PRACTISE

Write the questions to fit these	answers, using set something up
correctly in each. Try to use a va	riety of structures.
a) What kind of company did he set	up?

	It manufactures computer software.
<b>b)</b> .	In 1992.
<b>c)</b> .	?
d).	Because he was tired of working for other people.
-,	I don't think so. One is enough!

2 Would you like to set up your own business? Write a full sentence below, giving the reason(s) for your answer.

Now check your answers by looking at set sth up on p. 108.

### SPEAK UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- You'll have to speak up, I'm afraid. Mrs. Newton is rather deaf.
- · Speak up! I can't hear a word you're saying!
- Can you speak up a bit? People at the back of the room can't hear you.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

If you ask somebody to speak up, what do you want them to do? Choose one answer.

- a) shout
- b) speak faster
- c) speak louder
- d) repeat something because you didn't understand it

### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) Speak up.
- b) She spoke up.
- c) She was spoken up.

Now check your answers by looking at speak up on p. 108.

## PRACTISE

- I In which of these situations might you ask somebody to speak up?
  - a) while you are studying in a library
  - b) at a rock concert
  - c) when you're trying to get to sleep
- 2 Is speak up the right thing to say in these situations? Choose the best phrase for each.
  - a) Speak up!/Don't speak so loudly! Why are you whispering?
  - b) Speak up!/Start again! You're not making any sense!
  - c) Speak up!/Don't speak so loudly! You know I'm going deaf!
  - d) Speak up!/Speed up! You're talking much too slowly!
  - e) Speak up!/Speak more quietly! There's no need to shout!

Now check your answers by looking at speak up on p. 108.

### **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### OTHER MEANINGS

**Speak up** can also mean 'to say what you think clearly and freely':

Several of the players **spoke up** for their manager and said he should not resign.

It's time to **speak up** about (= say we do not like) these terrible housing conditions.

### TANE UP something

### FIRST MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- I didn't know you'd taken up cookery!
- · He's taken up jogging in order to lose weight.
- She took up languages and now speaks Chinese quite well.
- I used to do a bit of writing and I'd like to take it up again.

## CHECK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose <u>three</u> of the words below to complete this meaning of take up something.

activity	pleasure	start	work	
to	to do a new	<i>/</i>	, especially for	

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She took up sailing.
- b) She took it up.
- c) She took up it.
- d) Sailing was taken up.

Now check your answers by looking at take up sth on p. 109.

## PRACTISE

aerobics

I Complete the sentences with the correct form of take up and one of the objects below:

a)	Nigel recently at the local sports cent	re.
b)	He advises parents and children on the dangers of	
c)	Rather than all of us playing the flute, I think we should	
d)	I had never been fishing before, but I have nowa	ınd am
-	enjoying it.	

it

one

smoking

- e) I never had the time for a hobby, even if I had wanted to .....
- 2 Correct any errors in the following:
  - a) She decided to take up walk in order to keep fit.

different instruments

- b) I believe she took up the violin at the age of 4.
- c) I was no good at rugby so I take up rowing.
- d) There are lots of hobbies you can take them up.

Now check your answers by looking at take up sth on p. 109.

## BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### **OPPOSITES**

> give up; give up something

## TAKE UP something

### SECOND MEANING

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- The equipment is expensive and takes up a lot of space.
- I'm sorry to take up so much of your time.
- Looking for a place to live has been taking up all my time recently.
- The whole day has been taken up with making phone calls.

## **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Choose the best verb to complete this meaning of take something up.

arrange be fill organize to ......a particular amount of space or time

### GRAMMAR

### Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) The television takes up a lot of room.
- b) The television takes a lot of room up.
- c) A lot of room is taken up.

Now check your answers by looking at take up sth on p. 109.

## PRACTISE

I Complete these sentences	with either	a <u>positive</u> or	<u>negative</u>	form of
take up in a suitable tense.				

- a) This sleeping bag rolls up really small so it ...... much space in my rucksack.
- b) I wish you didn't have to work so much. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ too much of your time.
- c) I'm sure he won't mind helping you, as long as you ......too much of his time.
- **d)** He found that most of his time ...... with looking after the children.
- e) Once we folded the chairs up, they hardly ...... any room.

# 2 In <u>one</u> of these sentences the verb take up is not used correctly. Can you find and correct the mistake?

- a) The annual report takes up nearly thirty pages.
- b) The new flat screen monitors are very popular as they take up so little space.
- c) The main problem with this software is that it takes up too much disk space.
- d) What space there was had been took up by two long tables.

Now check your answers by looking at take up sth on p. 109.

### TURN UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He turned up late, as usual.
- The taxi didn't turn up so we had to walk.
- By the time I turned up at the party, most people had already left.
- Around 5,000 people turned up to celebrate the start of the new year.
- You don't need to book a place on the course just turn up.

## GIEGK Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MFANING

Which two of the following are close to this meaning of turn up?

- a) to leave
- **b)** to arrive **c)** to appear
- d) to go

### GRAMMAR

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) He turned up.
- b) He turned up the party.
- c) He was turned up.

Now check your answers by looking at turn up on p. 110.

## PRACTISE

I You arranged to meet somebody, but did he turn up? Answer yes or no for each of the following:

- a) He eventually arrived.
- b) I had to go on my own.
- c) I was so glad to see him.
- d) He's so unreliable!
- e) He brought a friend with him.

2 Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using a form of turn up and any other necessary information:

	,			
a)	I'm glad Maria	came to the	party. What time	?

- b) I was hoping John would come, but ......
- c) I don't think James will be there on time. He always .....
- d) I'm sorry I'm so late. The bus .....

Now check your answers by looking at turn up on p. 110.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

### **SYNONYMS**

The verb show up means the same and is used in the same way, but is more informal:

Did Mark show up at the restaurant last night?



## TURN something UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- You'll have to turn the volume up she's a bit deaf.
- I closed the window and turned up the heating.
- I can't hear the radio. Can you turn it up?
- The television was turned up so loud that she couldn't hear him shouting.

## **CHECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

Complete the meaning of this use of turn something up using the words below:

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) I turned up.
- b) I turned the radio up.
- c) I turned up the radio.
- **d)** I turned it up.
- e) The radio was turned up.

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth up on p. 110.

## PRACTISE

I What does it refer to in each sentence? Choose from the words below. Use each object only once.

the radio

the music the gas the television

- a) She turned it up and everybody started dancing.
- b) He always turns it up loud when his favourite programmes are on.
- c) If we turn it up any higher we'll burn the rice.
- d) Don't turn it up I only want to watch the pictures.
- 2 Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using turn something up and an object (a noun or a pronoun):
  - a) We can't hear the music.
  - b) It's very cold in here. Do you mind if .....?
  - c) She wanted the chicken to cook quickly, so she ......

Now check your answers by looking at turn sth up on p. 110.

## **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY**

## **OPPOSITES**

The opposite of turn something up is turn something down:

I was hot so I turned the heating down, but he said he was cold and turned it back up.



## WAKE UP; WAKE somebody UP

## STUDY Read these sentences carefully.

- He's always in a bad mood when he wakes up.
- Please try not to wake the baby up. I've only just got him to sleep.
- Sh! You'll wake up the whole family if you don't keep quiet.
- Will you wake me up at 7 o'clock tomorrow, please?
- We were woken up by the sound of breaking glass.

## **GEIECK** Use the sentences in the Study box to help you do these exercises.

### MEANING

What is the opposite of wake up? Choose one answer.

a) get out of bed

**b)** lie down

c) go to sleep

### **GRAMMAR**

Which of these are grammatically possible?

- a) She woke up.
- b) She woke her father up.
- c) She woke up her father.
- d) She woke him up.
- e) She woke up him.
- f) He was woken up.



Charge.

Now check your answers by looking at wake up; wake sb up on p. 110.

## **PRACTISE**

- I Respond to the following in an appropriate way, using the verb wake up or wake somebody up in each case:
  - a) Did you sleep well last night?

b) Is Dad still in bed?

Yes.	Don't	
------	-------	--

- 2 Are the following sentences grammatically correct? Correct any errors that you find.
  - a) It's 8 o'clock. Shall I wake Sarah up now?
  - b) Why do you always wake up me when you come home? Can't you be quieter?
  - c) She was waked up three times during the night by the noise outside.

Now check your answers by looking at wake up; wake sb up on p. 110.

## BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

### **RELATED WORDS**

adjective: wake-up (This is only used before a noun.)

A telephone call that is intended to wake you up is a wake-up call.

### be 'up to sb

to be somebody's responsibility or duty; to be left to somebody to decide

CHECK

Meaning: I b 2 a Grammar: b, d **PRACTISE** 

I a) It is up to students to find their own accommodation. b) It is up to the prosecution lawyer to prove that somebody is guilty in court. c) I don't mind where we go - it's up to you. d) Jenny can go to the party if she likes - it's up to her. 2 a) That's tip to my boss. b) No, it's up to me to keep my room tidy/to tidy my room. c) That's up to the judge.

### be 'up to sth

to be busy doing something, especially something bad

CHECK

Meaning: | b 2 something bad

Grammar: a NOTE You can sometimes use the verb get instead of be: What did you get up to last night? Be up to can also mean 'to be as good as people expect' or 'to be able to do something': Was your meal up to standard? In her condition she wasn't really up to walking a long way.

**PRACTISE** 

1 a) ii b) iii c) i d) iv 2 Suggested Answers: a) So, what were you up to last night? b) What has he been up to (to get so dirty)? c) Do you think the children are up to something?

### blow 'up; blow sb/sth 'up

to explode or be destroyed by an explosion; to kill somebody or destroy something with a bomb or an explosion

CHECK

Meaning: I a 2 a Grammar: a, b, c, d, f

**PRACTISE** 

a) The demonstrators threatened to blow up the offices if... b) ... when the old heating boiler blew up. c) ... and blew it up. d) An attempt was made to blow up the company director, but...

### blow sth 'up

to fill something with air or gas

CHECK

Meaning: 2 a, b, d Grammar: a, b, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

Suggested Answers: a) No, we haven't blown up the balloons. b) Yes. They were flat so I blew them up.

### break 'down

to stop working because of a fault

CHECK

Meaning: b, c

Grammar: a, c

**PRACTISE** 

a) broken b) breaks down c) broke d) broken 2

Suggested Answers: a) Because the washing machine has broken down. b) Yes, it never breaks down.

break 'up

(of a relationship) to come to an end; (of people) to end a relationship; to stop working together

CHECK

Meaning: a) comes to an end b) end a relationship Grammar: a, c, d NOTE You can also use the pattern break sb ub: She doesn't want me to marry him and is always trying to break us up.

**PRACTISE** 

1 a) Her marriage broke up in 1985... b) Many bands break up... c) ...after she broke up with John. 2 No, they have broken up/they broke up a few weeks ago. <> Yes, they haven't broken up yet.

### bring sb 'up

to care for a child until he or she is grown up; to teach your child a particular way to behave CHECK

Meaning: a, c

Grammar: a, b, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

I a) ...so his grandparents brought him up. b) Do you think parents should bring boys and girls up in the same way? c) I was brought up on a farm.

### call 'back; call sb 'back

to telephone somebody again; to telephone somebody who telephoned you earlier CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, b, d

PRACTISE

Suggested Answers: a) ...so I called her back later. b) ... Can I call you back? c) ... and he called me back.

d) ...but she hasn't called me back (yet).

### catch 'up; catch sb/sth 'up

to reach somebody or something ahead of you by going faster than them or it

CHECK

Meaning: a, b, e

Grammar: a, b, d, e NOTE The pattern c) She caught up Tom is possible but rare.

**PRACTISE** 

a) ...and said he would catch me up. b) She was driving so fast that I couldn't catch up (with her). c) ...and let him catch up (with me). d) ... nobody will be able to catch up (with you).

### check 'in; check sb/sth 'in

when you check in, you go to an official desk at a hotel or an airport and tell somebody that you have arrived; when somebody checks you in they take your name when you arrive at a hotel or an airport; when somebody checks luggage in, they either leave it or accept it to be put on a plane, etc.

CHECK

Meaning: I b 2 a

c) V d) After checking in and ... check 'out; check 'out of sth to leave a hotel, a hospital, etc. where you have been staying CHECK Meaning: 1 b. d. e 2 a. b. d. Grammar: a. c. PRACTISE a) check out b) checked out of c) check out d) checked out e) had checked out of .check sb/sth 'out to find out if something is true or correct, or if somebody is honest, truthful, reliable, etc. CHECK Meaning: a) honest, reliable b) true, correct, acceptable Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE The pattern check people out is much less frequent. **PRACTISE** a) I think we should check out his story/check his

Grammar: a, b, c, d, f NOTE The pattern check into

a) We checked in at Heathrow at 2 p.m... b)

sth can also be used: We checked into our hotel

PRACTISE

and addresses, c) Can you check something out for me? d) Potential employees are always thoroughly checked out. .cheer 'up; .cheer sb/yourself 'up to become, or to make somebody or yourself, happier or more cheerful CHECK Meaning: a Grammar: a. b. d. e. f **PRACTISE** I Suggested Answers: a) Why don't you cheer her up by taking her to see a movie? b) Yes. He has cheered up a lot. c) Cheer up! It'll soon be spring. .come a'cross

to meet or find somebody or something by

chance, without having planned or thought

story out. b) The police checked out the names

Grammar: b. d **PRACTISE** a) Did you come across anything interesting ...? b) ... My father came across it in the library. c) This is a recipe that I came across in a French dictionary of

called...?

about it

CHECK

Meaning: 2 a

come on used to encourage somebody to do something, to show that you do not believe what somebody has said or to disagree with somebody CHECK

come across! e) Have you come across a girl

cooking. d) James is the strangest person I've ever

to come to somebody's home to see them for a short time CHECK Meaning: b Grammar: a. c **PRACTISE** (a) My parents usually come round to our place on Sundays. b) ..., do come round for coffee. c) ...

Can I come round and/to use yours? d) ... Some

I a, b 2 a) Come on! b) Absolutely! c) Come on!

d) Come on! e) Come down!

PRACTISE

.come 'round

friends are coming round (to my house). 2 Would you like to come round for lunch on Saturday? cut 'down to eat, drink or use less of something, usually to improve your health or your situation CHECK

Grammar: a, c **PRACTISE** I Suggested Answers: You should cut down on junk food. 

You smoke too much. You should cut down 2 | wish | could cut down on chocolate. \( \rightarrow \) | drink too much coffee, I'm trying to cut down. cut sb 'off

to interrupt a telephone conversation by

breaking the connection

CHECK Grammar: a, c, e NOTE This verb is usually used in the passive. PRACTISE a) They were suddenly cut off. b) Operator, we've been cut off. c) I'm so sorry. My son cut us off. cut sb/sth 'off FIRST MEANING

to separate somebody, something or yourself physically or socially from other people or things CHECK Grammar: a, b, c, e, g PRACTISE I a. c 2 a) We are often cut off in the winter because of bad weather. b) You can't expect me to

cut myself off completely from my friends. c) 🗸 d)

The country had been cut off from all contact with

the outside world. SECOND MEANING to stop the supply of gas, water, electricity, etc. to somebody's home CHECK Meaning: I c 2 a, b, d, e, g Grammar: a, b, d NOTE You can also use the

frequent. Cut sb/sth off is often used in the passive in this meaning. PRACTISE I a) Because our telephone has been cut off. b) The company will cut you/the electricity off. c)

Because the gas has been cut off. 2 a) 🗸 b) She

didn't pay the bill so they cut her off. c) v d) They

pattern cut the electricity supply off, but this is less

Meaning: b Grammar: a NOTE This verb is only used in the form Come on.

were wearing coats and scarves as the electricity had been cut off.

### do sth up to fasten or close something

CHECK

Your laces were not done up.

Meaning: I b 2 a, c, e Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE You can also use the

pattern: This dress does up at the back.

PRACTISE a) Yes, if you do it up/do the buttons up/do up the buttons. b) ... I couldn't do them/the zip up! c) ...

## drop sb/sth 'off

to stop and let somebody get out of a vehicle; to deliver something to a place, often when you are on the way to somewhere else

Meaning: I a 2 b Grammar: a, b, c, e

CHECK

PRACTISE

I a) Could you drop me off outside the hotel, please? b) ... Shall I drop your books off/drop off your books for you? c) Where shall I drop you off? ... 2 a) V b) V c) ... - why don't you ask her to

### drap you off? fall over

to be unable to stay standing and fall to the ground

CHECK Grammar: a, d

**PRACTISE** 

1 b, c 2 a, c, d

fill sth 'in to complete a document (for example a form or a questionnaire) by writing the necessary

information on it

CHECK Grammar: a, b, d NOTE You can also use the pattern fill the form in, but this is rare.

PRACTISE

a) Once you have filled in your personal details, ... b) ...and here are some notes to help you fill it in.

c) Thank you for filling in our questionnaire. ... d) He filled in her name on the invitation... e) About

35% of people had filled in their forms incorrectly. fill sth 'up

to make a container completely full CHECK

Meaning: a, b, d Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE You can also use fill up

with this pattern: The boat was filling up with water.

♦ After 8 o'clock, the restaurant began to fill up. **PRACTISE** 

a) She...and filled it up again. b) ..., fill the jug up/fill up the jug from the tap. c) .... I only filled it up last week! d) You don't need to fill the kettle/teapot up just to make one cup of tea!

find 'out; find sth 'out to learn a fact, a piece of information or the truth about somebody or something

CHECK Meaning: a

Grammar: a, c, d NOTE I found the truth out is also possible, but rare. The passive is almost never used. PRACTISE

a) I want you to find out who he is. b) Can you

find out where he lives? c) Please find out when he started following me. d) I must find out why he is following me. e) I need to find out how he knows my name. f) I have to find out what he wants.

get 'in; get 'in sth to enter or go inside something; to succeed in

entering a place, especially a building CHECK Meaning: 1 a, c, d 2 c

Sometimes this is less informal than get in sth.

Grammar: a, b, d NOTE When you use an object, you can also use the pattern get into something.

Hurry up and get into bed now.

PRACTISE a) Quick! Get in (the car) and fasten your seatbelt!

They all got in/into the car and it drove off.  $\Diamond$  It's late.

b) She got in the cab/taxi and.... c) ...you can get in free on Sundays. d) ...I'll go under the bed and you get in the cupboard/closet!

to leave a bus, train, plane, etc. that you are travelling in CHECK

get 'off; get 'off sth

Meaning: 1 a 2 a, b, d, e, f, h Grammar: a, c, e

**PRACTISE** a) ...and they wouldn't let us get off the plane. b)

You can ask the driver where to get off/where you should get off. c) ... I got off (the bus) at the wrong stop and had to walk. d) ... Get off (your bike) at once!

get 'on

to have a friendly relationship with somebody CHECK

Grammar: a, b, d PRACTISE

a) iv b) i c) iii d) ii

get 'on; get 'on sth

to get into a bus, train, plane, etc. CHECK

Meaning: 1 b 2 a, b, d, e, f, h

Grammar: a, b, d

PRACTISE

a) He got on his bike and cycled off....b) ...before

they let us get on the plane. c) ..., so we'd better get on it. d) I got on a bus that took me straight to the airport.... e) ... Shall we get on it? get 'out; get 'out of sth

to leave or go out of a place such as a car, a lift, a room or a house; to manage to find a way out of a place

Meaning: 1 a, c, d, e 2 c Grammar: a, b, d **PRACTISE** a) ...but then lots of people got out at the next

station. b) ...and it couldn't get out. c) Let's get out here.... d) I usually try to get out of the office for

an hour at lunchtime. get out of sth

to avoid a responsibility or duty; to not do something that you ought to do CHECK

Meaning: c Grammar: b, d, e

PRACTISE 1 a) No. b) Yes. c) Yes. d) No. 2 a) ... we can't get out of it. b) ... and tried to get out of paying. c)

...but there was no getting out of them. d) ...I don't think I can get out of it.

get 'over sb/sth to return to your usual state of health or happiness after an illness, a shock, the end of a

relationship, etc. CHECK Meaning: 1 b 2 a, c

Grammar: b, d PRACTISE a) ...but she soon got over her homesickness. b) ...as I was (still) getting over bronchitis. c) When I

had got over the shock... d) He was very ill, but he seems to have got over it now. e) We spent the first day of our holiday getting over the long flight.

get 'up; get sb 'up to get out of bed; to make somebody get out of bed CHECK

Meaning: b Grammar: a, b, d NOTE You can also use get yourself up: Jack had to get himself up and off to school.

**PRACTISE** I Suggested Answers: a) I usually get up at... b) At the weekend I get up at.../I don't get up until... c) I got up at... d) I think I'll get up at.../I ought to

get up at... 2 Suggested Answers; What are you doing still in bed? Get up and do something useful. give sth a'way

to give something to somebody as a gift CHECK Meaning: c

Grammar: a, b, c, e PRACTISE

decided to give everything away.

a) Dave has decided to give all his money away/give away all his money to charity. b) ... They were giving them away free at the market. c) ...so I sold

four of them and gave the rest away/gave away the rest. d) ... - he gave away his old car/gave his old car away when he bought the new one. e) ... I've

give sth out to hand something to a lot of people PRACTISE a) She gave out invitations to her wedding.... b)

The teacher...started giving out exam papers/giving exam papers out to all the students. c) The relief organizations...were giving out free food/giving free food out to the refugees. d) ... Do you need any help with giving out leaflets/giving leaflets out?

give 'up; give 'up sth FIRST MEANING

CHECK \*\*\*

Grammar: a, b, c, e

Meaning: b

CHECK

to stop trying to do something, usually because it is too difficult

Grammar: a, b, c, f NOTE You can also use the pattern give the attempt up, but this is less frequent. PRACTISE

1 a) ii b) i c) iv d) iii 2 Suggested Answers: a) Don't give up - I know you can do it! b) In the end, I gave

up trying to find him./I couldn't find him and in the end I gave up (the search). c) He was exhausted but

he wouldn't give up. SECOND MEANING to stop doing or having something that you

I Suggested Answers: a) ... I (know I) ought to give

consider unhealthy CHECK

Meaning: b Grammar: a, b, c, f NOTE You can also use the pattern give coffee up, but this is less frequent.

up. b) ... I've given up (drinking) coffee. I'm trying to give up (drinking) coffee. go 'off FIRST MEANING

(of a weapon, etc.) to be fired; to explode CHECK Meaning: I a) explodes b) fired c) loud noise

2 b, c, e Grammar: a

PRACTISE Suggested Answers: a) ... It sounded as if a bomb had

PRACTISE

gone off. b) ... They might go off before you are ready. c) ... My alarm didn't go off. d) The thieves ran away when the (burglar) alarm went off. SECOND MEANING if food or drink goes off, it becomes bad and

not fit to eat or drink CHECK Meaning: 1 a, b, d 2 a, b, d, f

Grammar: a

**PRACTISE** a) We can't, the chicken has gone off. b) I'm afraid

the salmon has gone off too. c) No, they've gone off. d) We can't, the milk's gone off. go 'on

FIRST MEANING (of a situation or a state of affairs) to continue to happen or exist without changing; (of a person) to continue an activity without stopping

PRACTISE CHECK I a) grown b) grown c) grew up 2 Suggested Meaning: a) ii b) i Answers: a) I grew up in... b) I wanted to be a ... Grammar: a, b, c, d when I grew up. PRACTISE (a) ii b) i c) iii 2 a) ... Things can't go on as they hang 'up: hang 'up sth are. b) ... everybody just went on talking/went on to end a telephone conversation, often very suddenly, by putting down the part of the with what they were doing. telephone that you speak into or switching the SECOND MEANING to take place; to happen telephone off CHECK CHECK Meaning: b Meaning: I c 2 b Grammar: a, c NOTE This verb is usually used in Grammar: a, c, e NOTE The pattern hang the phone the progressive tenses. ub is also possible but very rare. **PRACTISE PRACTISE** 1 a) iii b) v c) iv d) ii e) i 2 Suggested Answers: a) a) ..., or shall I hang up when we've finished? b) ...What's going on? b) ... There's nothing going ...the caller hung up immediately. c) ... 'Nothing. on/There must be something going on. c) ...and I He hung up on me!' d) 'Sorry, wrong number,' she never discovered what had been going on. said, hanging up the phone. go 'out .have sth 'on; have .got sth 'on FIRST MEANING to be wearing something to leave your house to go to social events CHECK CHECK Meaning: I a 2 a, d Meaning: b Grammar: a, b, c NOTE This verb is not used in the Grammar: a progressive tenses. PRACTISE **PRACTISE** I a) Yes, we went out for a special meal. b) I usu-I a) Today I've got/I have my favourite sweater on. ally go out with my friends. c) No, he's gone out to b) c) I was cold because I hadn't got/didn't have a party. 2 Suggested Answers: a) I never/sometimes a coat on. go out on Friday and Saturday evenings. b) I didn't hold on go out last night. c) My parents often/always let me used to ask somebody to wait for a short time go out (with friends) when I was young. CHECK SECOND MEANING Meaning: b (especially of young people) to spend time Grammar: a, c NOTE This verb is usually used in with somebody and have a romantic informal spoken English and in the form Hold on. relationship with them PRACTISE CHECK I b 2 Suggested Answers: a) Hold on (a minute) - I Grammar: a, b, c need to make a quick phone call. b) Let's hold on a **PRACTISE** few minutes and see if any more students arrive. I a) Kate and Sam have been going out (together) /Kate has been going out with Sam for three years. hold sb/sth 'up b) How long did those two go out together? c) to block or delay the progress of somebody or They went out (together) for years before they something finally got married. d) Are you going out with CHECK Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE The pattern hold the anyone at the moment? THIRD MEANING meeting up is not very common. This verb is often (of a fire or a light) to stop burning or shining used in the passive. CHECK **PRACTISE** I a) ... He's been held up in Chicago on business. Meaning: a) shining b) burning Grammar: a b) ... They (must) have been held up in traffic. c) **PRACTISE** ... in case they were/the boat was held up by gales. d) ..., and traffic was held up for over an hour. 2 a) I a) the fire b) the flame c) the candle d) the I held things up for an hour... b) v c) ..., the torch 2 Suggested Answers: a) Because the fire has gone out. b) Nobody. They just went out. trains are held up. grow 'up keep 'up to move at the same rate or speed as to become an adult; to spend the time when you are a child in a particular place or a somebody or something particular way CHECK CHECK Meaning: a Meaning: a Grammar: a. c Grammar: a, c **PRACTISE** I a) ... Please try to keep up (with us)! b) ... I can't

keeping up (with us). 2 a) catch up b) catch up c) keep up

,leave sb/sth 'out; leave sb/sth 'out of sth to not include somebody or something, either accidentally or on purpose

CHECK Meaning: I b 2 c

Grammar: a, b, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

a) ...and don't leave out any details/leave any details out! b) It seemed wrong to leave Daisy out so she came along too. c) ...but I left out the '0'/I left the '0' out. d) David was left out of the team....

### ,let sb 'down

to fail to help or support somebody in the way that they hope or expect

CHECK

Meaning: a

Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE Pattern b), He let down his parents, is less frequent.

PRACTISE

I b 2 a) He never lets anybody down. b) If I fail, I'll feel that I've let my parents down.

### log 'off; log 'off sth

to perform the actions that allow you to finish using a computer system

CHĚCK

Grammar: a, c, e NOTE This verb is very flexible. It can also be used with these patterns: Click this button to log off the current user.(= log off sb, log you off) ⋄ This button will log you off the website. (= log sb off sth)

### **PRACTISE**

a) Teenagers are logging off the Internet in millions... b) You might have to wait until one of the other users has logged off. c) You have just logged off our website....

## ,log 'on; ,log 'onto sth

to perform the actions that allow you to begin using a computer system

CHECK

Grammar: a, c, e NOTE This verb is very flexible. It can also be used with these patterns: The system was unable to log you on. (= log sb on)  $\diamond$  This will automatically log you onto the website. (= log sb onto sth)

### PRACTISE

a) Every evening she logs onto the Internet....b)
 You can't log onto the system without a user name....c)
 Press CTRL + ALT + DELETE to log on.

### ,look 'after sb/sth/yourself

to make sure that somebody or something is safe; to take care of somebody, something or yourself

CHECK

Meaning: c, e Grammar: b, d, e LKWC HOF

a) ...the nurses loked after him very well. b) ...He's quite old enough to look after himself. c) ...She loves looking after children. d) ...I wish you would look after your clothes.

#### 'look for sb/sth

to search for somebody or something, either because you have lost them/it or because you need them/it

CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, c NOTE The passive is rare.

PRACTISE

I a) ... Yes, I'm looking for a blue shirt. b) ... I've been looking for it everywhere. c) Clare was..., looking for her contact lenses. d) She was frantically looking for her son, ... e) ... I'm going to look for an apartment in the centre of town. 2

a)  $\checkmark$  b)  $\checkmark$  c) Sarah lost her keys, so we spent ages looking for them all over the house.

### ,look 'forward to sth

to feel excited about something that is going to happen in the future CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, b, d NOTE You can also use look forward to in the passive, but this is not very common: Her visit was eagerly looked forward to. PRACTISE

- I a) I'm looking forward to the party very much....
- b) ... I'm really looking forward to meeting him.
- c)  $\checkmark$  d) ...so we always looked forward to it.

### ,look sth 'up

to search for a word or some information in a book or on a computer

CHECK

 $\it Grammar:$  a, b, c, e  $\it NOTE$  The passive is also possible but very rare.

**PRACTISE** 

I a) ✓ b) I usually look up new words/look new words up in a bilingual dictionary. c) ✓ d) ✓ 2 a) Every time I try to look something up,....b) Why don't you look up her number/look her number up in the phone book...? c) ...I looked it up on the timetable.

make sth 'up

to invent something, often in order to deceive somebody

CHECK

Meaning: c

Grammar: a, b, d NOTE The pattern He made the story up is also possible but less frequent.

**PRACTISE** 

I Suggested Answers: a) No, I think he made it all up. b) No, it's (been) made up. c) Oh, I just made one/something up. d) I promise I'm not making

it/this up. 2 a) 🗸 b) Most of what had been

Grammar: a.b.c.e PRACTISE a) ... I have to pick my son (or daughter) up/pick up my son (or daughter) from school. b) We need to pick the tickets up/pick up the tickets from the Box Office. c) ... I can't pick you up until eight. d) He had to...pick up some things for the weekend. put sth a'way to put something in a box, a drawer, etc. because you have finished using it CHECK Meaning: c Grammar: a, b, c, e **PRACTISE** I a) You'd better put the cakes away/put away the cakes before I eat them all! b) ...or shall I put it away? c) Stop playing and put your toys away now, Tim. ... d) I think I'll put the car away in the garage... e) ... Why can't you put them away? 2 Suggested Answers: a) No, don't put it away yet. / Yes, you can put it away now. b) I've just put it away/lt's been put away (in the fridge). put sb/sth 'down to place somebody or something that you are holding on the floor or another surface CHECK Grammar: a, b, c, e **PRACTISE** Suggested Answers: a) The book was so good that I

written about her in the papers had been made up.

c) He can't have made up all that stuff..., can he?

to admit that you are the person responsible

1 a, d 2 a) owned up to b) owned up c) owns up d) owning up e) owned up to f) own up to

to take hold of and lift somebody or something

a) ..., so I picked it up for him. b) ..., you have to

pick up a card/pick a card up from the pile. c) ... I

minutes picking up her clothes/picking her clothes

if you pick somebody up, you go to their home

or a place you have arranged and take them

somewhere in your car; if you pick something

up off the floor... e) Did you pick up my credit

could only just pick her up. d) I spent a few

card/pick my credit card up by mistake? ...

own 'up; own 'up to sth

CHECK

Meaning: a

**PRACTISE** 

CHECK

Meaning: c

PRACTISE

CHECK

Meaning: I b 2 a

Grammar: a, c, d, f

pick sb/sth 'up

FIRST MEANING

Grammar: a, b, c, e

SECOND MEANING

up, you obtain or collect it

for something that has happened

Grammar: a, c, d, e **PRACTISE** I a) ... Doesn't it/the noise put you off? b) ... They will put me off. c) ... I can turn the radio off if it puts you off. 2 a) ... I mustn't let anything put me off my work this week. b) / c) The children all...tried to put the teacher off. d) The noise of the traffic was putting her off,... put sth 'off to change something to a later date or time CHECK Meaning: b Grammar: a, b, c, e **PRACTISE** I a) Can we put it off until tomorrow? b) ... - it cannot be put off any longer. c) I always put my work off/put off my work until the last minute.

to put an item of clothing on your body

the same as turn sth on, especially in British

Grammar: a, b, c NOTE Put sth on can also mean

English: It's rather dark here. Can you put the light on?

I a) wear b) wearing c) put on 2 a) Why don't

to make trouble, problems or extra work for

I a) X b) V c) V d) X 2 a) I hope our arriving

late didn't put you out at all. b) Would it put you

out too much if he came to stay for a day or two?

you put your jacket on/put on your jacket? b)

Don't forget to put on a tie/put a tie on!

couldn't put it down. b) ... Why doesn't she put

robbers to put down their guns/put their guns

some of them down? c) The police told the

down. d) ... You can put him/her down now.

to make somebody stop liking or being

Grammar: a, b, d, e, f NOTE The pattern It put off

a) The accident put James off riding a bike for a

long time. b) Don't be put off by the cost of the

to disturb somebody who is trying to give all

book. c) His political views put me off him.

interested in somebody or something

put sb 'off; put sb 'off sth

John is possible but very rare.

their attention to something

SECOND MEANING

FIRST MEANING

CHECK

PRACTISE

CHECK

Meaning: a

put sth 'on

Meaning: I b 2 b, e

CHECK

**PRACTISE** 

put sb out

somebody

CHECK

Meaning: b

PRACTISE

Grammar: a, c

put sth 'out

to stop something burning

CHECK Meaning: a Grammar: a, b, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

I a) iv b) iii c) ii d) i 2 Suggested Answers: a) ...to put out fires/put fires out. b) ...if he would put his cigarette out/put out his cigarette. c) ...before it was put out.

### .put 'up with sb/sth

to accept somebody or something that is annoying, difficult or unpleasant, without complaining

CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

I a) the weather b) the noise c) the problem d) the dust e) this behaviour 2 Suggested Answers: b) Because I can't put up with the way he talks to us. c) Because I couldn't put up with the noise and the traffic. d) No, but I (can) put up with it!

### run 'out; run 'out of sth

if a supply of something runs out, it is used up; if a person or a machine runs out of a supply of something, they finish it or use it all up CHECK

Meaning: supply, none, used Grammar: a. b. d

**PRACTISE** 

I Suggested Answers: a) Because funds ran out. b) You can't. We've run out of coffee/milk. c) I think it's run out, d) No. I've run out of money. 2 a) V b) You have run out of space on the disk. c) ... he

soon ran out of film. d) ... as the white had run out. e) \( f \) ... they're running out of ideas.

sell 'out; sell 'out of sth; be sold 'out if tickets for a concert, a game, etc. sell out or are sold out, they are all sold and there are none left; if somebody sells out of something or is sold out, they have sold all of it and have nothing left

CHECK

Meaning: a) all, none b) all, nothing

Grammar: a, c, d NOTE You can also use the pattern be sold out of sth: They are already sold out of tickets. **PRACTISE** 

Suggested Answers: a) No, they were sold out/the shop had sold out. b) Because they will sell out quickly. c) I'm afraid we've sold out.

### set off

to begin a journey

CHECK

Grammar: a

**PRACTISE** 

i a) After breakfast they set off up the mountain. b) Do you want something to eat before you set off for work? c) He finally set off on the first stage of his round-the-world trip. d) Every morning she sets off at 6 a.m....e) ... We didn't set off until 8

o'clock! 2 Suggested Answers: a) I set off for college at 7.30 a.m. b) We should set off at 9 a.m.

### .set sth 'up

to create something or start a business, an organization, etc.

CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE It is also possible to use the pattern he set up, but only in sentences with other phrases such as in business, on his own, etc: He set up in business in a town near Oxford.

**PRACTISE** 

I b) When did he set it up? c) Why did he set up his own company? d) Will he set up another one?

### settle 'down

to start to have a calmer way of life, without many changes, especially living in one place CHECK

Meaning: a, c, e

Grammar: a

**PRACTISE** 

Suggested Answers: a) When are you going to settle down? b) Jim! I never thought he'd (get married and) settle down! c) Isn't it time he settled down and got a job/had a career? d) I don't want to settle down (with a career) just yet.

### ,slow 'down; ,slow sb/sth 'down

to go, or to make somebody or something go, at a slower speed

CHECK

Meaning: b

Grammar: a, b, c, d, f

PRACTISE

a) bus b) heat c) economy d) roadworks e) horse

#### .sort sth 'out

to deal with a problem or a situation in a satisfactory way CHECK

Grammar: a, b, c, e NOTE You can also say: The problem sorted itself out.

**PRACTISE** 

a) Did you sort out the problem with the heating?

b) Have they sorted out all the problems? c) Did you (manage to) sort out your timetable?

### speak 'up

used to ask somebody to speak louder CHECK

Meaning: c

Grammar: a NOTE This verb is usually used in the form Speak up! in this meaning.

**PRACTISE** 

I b 2 a) Speak up! b) Start again! c) Speak up! d) Speed up! e) Speak more quietly!

#### take 'after sb

to look like or behave like an older member of your family

CHECK

Meaning: b, d, e Grammar: b, d

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PRACTISE .throw something a'way I a) ii b) iv c) iii d) v e) i to get rid of something that has no use or that you no longer need take off CHECK (of an aircraft, etc.) to leave the ground and Meaning: b begin to fly Grammar: a, b, c, e CHECK **PRACTISE** Meaning: 2 a, c b) Throw them away then. c) ..., so don't throw it Grammar: a, b away. d) ..., but (you should) throw away the PRACTISE tie/throw the tie away. I a) ii b) iv c) i d) iii 2 Suggested Answers: Our plane was 2 hours late taking off. turn sb/sth 'down to reject or refuse somebody or something take sth off CHECK to remove an item of clothing from your or Meaning: I a 2 a, b, d, f somebody else's body Grammar: a, b, c, e, f CHECK **PRACTISE** Meaning: 1 a 2 d a) Every record company had turned the band Grammar: a, b, c, e down so... b) ... when the Council turned down **PRACTISE** the plans for a larger school. c) Early in his career b) Why don't you take your sweater off/take off he (had) turned down the chance of .... d) Sadly, he your sweater? c) I always take it off when I wash had to turn down a place on a graduate course my hands. d) No. That's why I haven't taken my when... e) ...she couldn't imagine any woman coat off/taken off my coat. turning him down. take 'up sth .turn sth 'down FIRST MEANING to adjust the controls on a piece of equipment to start to do a new activity, especially for in order to reduce the amount of heat, noise pleasure or light that is produced CHECK CHECK Grammar: a, b NOTE The pattern take sailing up is Grammar: b, c, d, e NOTE The pattern turn down sth possible, but very rare. is less common than turn sth down. **PRACTISE PRACTISE** I a) Nigel recently took up aerobics....b) He Suggested Answers: a) Can you turn the music advises...on the dangers of taking up smoking. c) down? b) Do you mind if I turn the heating down a ..., I think we should take up different instruments. bit? c) ...but the sound had been turned down. d) d) ..., but I have now taken it up and am enjoying ...so she turned the gas/heat down. e) ...so he put it. e) I never had the time for a hobby, even if I had on some music and turned the lights down low. wanted to take one up. 2 a) She decided to take up walking in order to keep fit. b) v c) I was no turn sth 'off good at rugby so I took up rowing. d) There are to stop the flow of electricity, gas or water by lots of hobbies you can take up. moving a switch or pressing a button SECOND MEANING CHECK to fill a particular amount of space or time Grammar: a, b, c, e CHECK **PRACTISE** Grammar: a, c I a) I agree. Let's turn it off. b) No, don't turn it **PRACTISE** off yet. c) Sorry. I forgot to turn off the tap/turn (a) doesn't/won't take up b) takes up c) don't the tap off. 2 a, b take up d) was taken up e) took up 2 a)  $\checkmark$  b)  $\checkmark$ turn sth 'on c) \( d \) What space there was had been taken up to start the flow of electricity, gas or water by by two long tables. moving a switch or pressing a button tell sb 'off. CHECK

to speak angrily to somebody, especially a child, because they have done something wrong CHECK

Meaning: a

Grammar: a, c, e

a) ...she'll tell you off. b) Why are you always telling me off?... c) She told the children off... d) The teacher...told everyone off!

PRACTISE

Grammar: a, b, c, e

I a) We should turn on the heating/turn the heating on. b) It crashes every time I turn it on. c) ...so she turned on the car radio/turned the car radio on. 2 a) I forgot to turn on the answer machine/turn the answer machine on when... . b) ...you'll have to turn the hot water on now. c) ...Let me turn on the big light/turn the big light on for you. d) 🗸

turn 'over; turn sb/sth 'over

to change your position, or the position of somebody or something, so that the other side is facing outwards or upwards

CHECK Meaning: a

Grammar: a, b, c, d, f

**PRACTISE** 

la) a card b) a question paper c) a hand d) a postcard 2 a) He turned over,... b) ..., turning it over in her hands. c) Shall I turn the meat/egg/ pancake over ...?

turn 'up to arrive

CHECK Meaning: b, c

Grammar: a

PRACTISE 1 a) Yes. b) No. c) Yes. d) No. e) Yes. 2 a) ... What

time did she turn up? b) ..., but he didn't turn up. c) ... He always turns up late. d) ... The bus didn't turn up./The bus turned up late.

turn sth 'up

to adjust the controls on a piece of equipment in order to increase the amount of heat, noise or power that is produced CHECK

Grammar: b, c, d, e

PRACTISE

I a) the music b) the radio c) the gas d) the television 2 a) ... Turn it up! b) ... Do you mind if I turn the heating up/turn up the heating a bit? c) ..., so she turned the gas/oven up.

,wake 'up; ,wake sb 'up to stop sleeping; to make somebody stop sleeping

CHECK Meaning: c

Grammar: a, b, c, d, f NOTE You can also use wake yourself up: I fell out of bed and woke myself up.

**PRACTISE** 

1 Suggested Answers: a) No, I kept waking up/I woke up several times. b) Yes, Don't wake him up - he's very tired. 2 a) **b**) Why do you always wake me up when you come home? ... c) She was woken up three times during the night...

wear 'out; wear sth 'out

to become, or to make something become, thin or no longer able to be used, usually because it has been used too much

CHECK

Meaning: a, d Grammar: a, b, c, d, f

**PRACTISE** 

1 a) ... They never seem to wear out. b) ..., you'll wear it out. c) My son usually grows out of his shoes before he wears them out/they wear out. d) ... when the knees wore out. 2 a) ... because the ones she had were worn out. b) Even expensive

trainers wear out... c) ...and says he wears out two pairs of shoes a year.

,wear sb/yourself 'out

to make somebody or yourself extremely tired

CHECK

Meaning: d Grammar: b, d, f

**PRACTISE** 

I a) ...He'll wear himself out. b) ...All that shopping has worn me out. c) ... Did the journey wear you out? d) ... There's no point wearing yourself out. e) ... I think the kids have worn him out. 2 Suggested Answers: ...I've worn myself out

(shopping/digging the garden, etc.) today.

work out to happen or develop in a particular way, especially in a successful way

CHECK Grammar: a

**PRACTISE** I a) ...but things didn't work out. b) \( c \) \( d \)

... Everything worked out really well. 2 Suggested Answers: a) Fine. It's working out really well. b) Unfortunately it isn't working out very well.

work sth 'out

to calculate something; to find the answer to a question or something that is diffcult to understand or explain CHECK

Meaning: 1 b 2 a, c

Grammar: a, b, c, e

**PRACTISE** 

1 a) It took me a long time to work out the grammar of phrasal verbs. b) v c) I think it's fun to work out mathematical problems and other puzzles. 2 a) 15 b) a towel

write sth 'down

to write something on paper in order to remember or record it

CHECK Grammar: b, c, d, f

**PRACTISE** 

1 a) Writing new words down... b) ...if it isn't written down. c) He's always writing things down in that little book. 2 a) write b) wrote c) write it down d) write down

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